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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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22 OCTOBER 1986

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN AID EXPANDS CENTRAL AFRICAN TELECOMMUNICATION NETS

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German  
30 Jul 86 p 2

[Article by W. An., Frankfurt: "More Telephones for Africa, Telecommunications Are Being Strongly Expanded in Central Africa With Foreign Financial Aid"]

[Text] As in the West African area, so also in equatorial Africa, efforts have recently been made to develop telecommunications. Significant investments in the telecommunications area are anticipated in the development programs and plans of the individual countries. Generally these are financed by means of individual organizations and individual industrial nations.

In Cameroon, the British firm Balfour Beatty Power Construction was commissioned to set up complete radio link systems and television facilities. The 260-km-long radio link systems in the southwest of the country will link the towns of Manfe and Bamenda as well as Douala, Buea, and Nguti through channels with 1260 telephone connections. The value of the contract for Balfour Beatty Power Construction is 7.4 million pounds sterling. The communications systems group of the British firm Ferranti Industrial Electronics booked a subcontract of 2.5 million pounds sterling, within the framework of this project, to deliver equipment for the directional radio links, which are to be completed this year.

In the spring of 1986, it was reported in Cameroon, that a special budget was to make provision, among other things, for investments in the area of telecommunications. In Bamenda, Mamfe, Nkongsamba, and Bafoussam, new telephone centrals are to be constructed, and those already existing in Eseka, Edea, Mbalmayo, Ngaundere and Garoua are to be expanded.

In February, 1986, the Federal Republic of Germany granted Cameroon a loan of DM 12.9 million, which is to be used for the radio equipment of the trans-Cameroon railway. The Credit Institute for Reconstruction (KfW), Frankfurt, further participated in the financing of the project with a financing credit of DM 17.1 million. The total project will cost DM 30.3 million. The project of the Regie Nationale des Chemins de Fer du Cameroun (Regifercam), Douala, comprises the equipment of the trans-Cameroon railway Douala-Jaunde-Ngaundere, with train radio and the component section Jaunde-Ngaundere furthermore with a VHF directional radio link, as well as telephone and telegraph installations. The project is to be begun by the middle of 1987 and is to be concluded by 1989.

In the OPEC country of Gabun, investments amounting to about 58 billion frs CFA (100 frs CFA = about DM 0.65) have been applied to telecommunications within the current five year plan (1985 - 1988). Of this, 42.55 billion frs CFA is for the telephone and television area. In particular, three directional radio links together with the required telephone centrals are to be erected. This first of all involves the north-east connection Oyem-Bitam-Makoku (12.50 billion frs CFA), secondly the southern connection Mouila-Ndende-Tchinbanga (10.0 billion frs CFA), and thirdly the south-east connection Ndende-Mbigou-Moanda (3.20 billion frs CFA). 5.85 billion frs CFA are destined for the expansion of the telephone and television network in several city sections of Libreville. 1.2 billion frs CFA are to be used to expand telecommunications in the coastal region, and 2.8 billion frs CFA are to be used to double the capacity of the directional radio link Libreville-Fourplace.

In the spring of 1986, Gabun received a credit amounting to 300 million francs from the French state-owned Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique (CCCE), Paris. This credit is to be used for procuring equipment for television, for the installation of telephone connections in Libreville, and for the modernization of the telephone networks in Franceville, Makara, Oyem and Bitam.

The American Export-Import Bank (Eximbank), Washington, DC, granted Gabun a credit of 13 million dollars in the spring of 1986, together with a cost-free supplement of 25 percent. These financial means are to be used for telecommunications via satellite. In the spring of 1986, it was further announced that Gabun is to install an observation station for the European space program Ariane. A corresponding agreement was signed with the European Space Agency ESA. The station will be sited in the neighborhood of the capital Libreville.

The African Development Bank and the African Development Funds, which have their head office in Abidjan (Ivory Coast), granted a credit of 20 million dollars to the Central African Republic in the spring of 1985, to finance three telecommunications projects. These concern first of all the construction of a directional radio link to neighboring Cameroon, secondly the construction of an international transit center, and thirdly the expansion of existing short-wave connections. The project manager is the Post and Telecommunications Ministry in the capitol city of Bangui. The above-mentioned French state Caisse Central de Coopération Economique (CCCE) granted a credit of nine million French francs in the spring of 1986 for 3500 new telephone connections in Bangui.

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

INTERNATIONAL AID FOR COTTON PROCESSING FACILITIES

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German  
6 Aug 86 p 2

[Article by W. An., Frankfurt: "Money for African Cotton, Production Is Being Expanded and Modernized"]

[Text] Significant financial aid has recently been approved for the construction and modernization of cotton ginning systems, especially in the West African area. These finances have been approved by international organizations and by individual industrial nations.

The European Investment Bank (EIB), Luxemburg, has recently granted the Ivory Coast a loan amounting to 9.7 million Ecu (1 Ecu = about DM2.20). This is to be used for the erection of a cotton ginning installation by the Compagnie Ivoirienne pour le Développement des Textiles (CIDT), Bouake. The French state Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique (CCCE), Paris, likewise is participating in the financing. The site of the installation will be Seguela in the middle west of the country, where cotton garnered within a radius of 88 kilometers can be processed. The installation is to be able to gin 33,000 tons of cotton per season when its production capacity is fully used. The basic equipment of the installation comprises four saw gins, cleaning and turnover equipment as well as two power units. There are already six cotton ginning installations on the Ivory Coast. The Ivory Coast is the most important West African cotton producer. For the harvest year 1985/86, a production of 213,000 tons of unginned cotton is expected, in comparison to 212,070 tons in the previous harvest year.

The CCCE has also committed itself in the People's Republic of Benin. In 1985, a total credit amounting to more than 3.75 billion frs CFA (100 frs CFA = approximately DM0.65) were awarded for the processing and storing of cotton. This involves the construction of two cotton ginning installations in Bani-koara and Bembereke in the province of Borgou, whose processing capacity can be expanded from 20,000 tons cotton annually to 30,000 tons later on. In the harbor region of Cotonou, halls with an area of 8,000 square meters are furthermore to be erected to store the cotton fibers.

At the beginning of 1986, Togo received a credit from CCCE amounting to 40 million French francs for the erection of a cotton ginning installation in

Atakpame, the center of the Togolesian cotton plantations. The French state Compagnie Francaise pour les Fibres Textiles (CFDT), Paris, is supporting Togo as well as other African countries in the development of cotton cultivation.

In Mali, in the spring of 1986, the new cotton ginning installation of the Compagnie Malieenne pour le Development Textile (CMDT) in Karagano, about 75 kilometers from Koutiala, was officially dedicated. Its processing capacity is 250 tons cotton per day.

The installation was erected by Somafrec Company and was equipped by Platt Lummus Company.

In the Republic of Chad, Cotontchad Company, by far the most important enterprise of the country, has planned investments amounting to 148 million French francs. These concern the modernization of four cotton ginning installations in Doda, Pala, Sarh, and Kyabe, as well as the erection of a new one in Moundou. Furthermore, eight silos are to be constructed, and the vehicle stock of the enterprise is to be renewed. Cotontchad itself will participate in the financing of the project with 40 million French francs.

In the island state of Madagascar, a project will presumably be concluded in 1987, which involves the modernization of a cotton processing installation and the expansion of a cotton plantation by about 650 hectares. The International Finance Corporation (IFC) of the World Bank group participated in the financing of the project of the firm La Cotonnière d'Antsirabe S.A. (Cotona), Antsirabé, with 6.65 million dollars. Other financing partners are the already-mentioned CCCE and the European Investment Bank (EIB). In April 1985, the latter approved a loan of 6 million Ecu. The entire investment for this project, which also involves renovation of the textile factory of Cotona, will amount to approximately 17.2 million dollars.

In Sudan, after Egypt the second largest African cotton producer, cotton production is concentrated in the area of the Gezira in the triangle between the White and the Blue Nile. Especially with the aid of Saudi Arabia, cotton production and processing should increase again. The Saudi Fund for Development, Riad, and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD), registered in Kuwait, jointly approved, in June 1986, an amount of 52 million dollars to finance a development project whose total investment need is quoted at 280 million dollars. At this time, invitations to bid on a first contract are being solicited within the framework of the Sudan-Gezira Rehabilitation Project. This concerns the turnkey-ready construction of two cotton ginning installations in Bageir and Meringan. The British firm Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners, Reading, was employed as consulting firm. The same firm has also undertaken the processing of the tendering documents. 56.8 million Saudi-Rial (1 Saudi-Rial = approximately DMO.62) are available to finance this partial project.

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FRG ENGINEERING FIRMS DIRECT REGIONAL ENERGY PROJECTS

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German  
29 Jul 86 p 2

[Article by W. An., Frankfurt: "Energy Projects in African Countries,  
German Engineering Enterprises Participate in the Projects"]

[Text] German engineering firms have continued to participate successfully in the energy sector in African countries. They receive contracts to provide expert opinions and to perform studies, for planning work, for construction supervision, technical consultation, as well as the processing of tendering documentation. The energy projects are largely financed by international organizations and individual industrial nations, including also the Federal Republic of Germany. The German engineering consulting enterprise which recently has been committed in most African countries is the Decon Deutsche Energie-Consult Ingenieurgesellschaft mbH, Bad Homburg v.d. H.

The new activity range of Decon in Africa extends over 11 countries. In the West African area, Decon received contracts in Mauritania, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Cameroon. The Mauritanian contract involved operation of the Boghe diesel power plant and short-term consultation in connection with this power plant. In Guinea, Decon monitored the construction involved with the renewal of the electrical power supply. In Guinea-Bissau, it was commissioned with producing an expert opinion concerning the accident in the Bissau diesel power plant. As a consortial partner, Decon was involved in Cameroon in working out a study concerning the construction of the Kaddey hydropower plant.

In East Africa, Decon booked new contracts in Somalia, Kenya, the Sudan, Mauritius, and Mozambique. In Somalia, this was a subcontract to provide an expert opinion concerning diesel generators. In Kenya, Decon was commissioned with working out an expert opinion concerning a wind power program. In the Sudan, Decon undertook consultation tasks involving the electrification of the Karima-Merowe region and the operation of the Karima diesel power plant. In the island state of Mauritius, it obtained a contract, as in Kenya, to furnish an expert opinion concerning a wind power program. In Mozambique, it was used in a project involving 19 mobile diesel units.

In southern Africa, Decon was active in Botswana as member of a consortium in the production of a master plan for energy supply. In Zimbabwe, it is providing

consultation for rural electrification. In North Africa, Decon worked out two wind power programs in Egypt. Lahmeyer International GmbH, Frankfurt, an affiliate of the Rhenish-Westfalian Electrical Works AG (RWE), Essen, has also been engaged in the North African area. Here, it received contracts in Egypt, Tunisia, and Algeria. In Egypt, it was entrusted with working out a maintenance program for about 800 pumping stations, and in Tunisia for a special energy program. The World Bank financed the pump project in Egypt.

In Algeria, an international conglomerate under the management of Lahmeyer International GmbH, was commissioned with various engineering tasks for the construction of a thermal power plant in Jijel, which will obtain three turbo generator groups (210 megawatts each). The contract was concluded with the Algerian state-owned Sonelgaz and has a running time of six years. A major portion of the equipment will be delivered by the Soviet Technopromexport. Lahmeyer International GmbH performs its consultation tasks in its headquarters, at the customer's main administrative offices, and at the construction site.

In the Sudan, it was engaged by the National Electricity Corporation (NEC) in connection with expanding the Burri diesel power plant by two units (10 megawatts each). Four units (10 megawatts each) are already operating in this power plant. Lahmeyer International GmbH did the performance planning for the new project, worked out the tendering documents, and supervised construction, assembly, and start-up. The project, which is financed by the World Bank, is to be completed by the end of 1987. Lahmeyer International GmbH was also entrusted with consultation tasks connected with the erection of the first expansion stage of the diesel power plant during the period from 1979 to 1983. Another contract in the Sudan concerns the expansion of 33 kilovolt switching systems. In Botswana, Lahmeyer International GmbH, as a consortial partner, booked a contract to work out an energy plan.

Salzgitter Consult GmbH, Salzgitter, has recently obtained contracts in Guinea, Morocco, and Ethiopia, for energy consultation. In Guinea, the enterprise was employed to revitalize the hydropower plant Tinkisso I and its distribution network. Furthermore, Salzgitter Consult GmbH undertook consultation tasks for the future construction of the Tinkisso II dam and power plant, for a study of the hydropower potential of the Tinkisso river, and for determining the site for another hydropower plant.

In Morocco, Salzgitter Consult GmbH has been employed by the government office National D'Electricité (ONE), Casablanca, in connection with an energy producing project within the framework of a conglomerate. This project concerns conducting the Atlantic seawater through a 13 kilometer long tunnel into the Sebkha-Tah declivity. The contract volume comprises the production of a feasibility study and of a detailed plan draft as well as the processing of tendering documents.

In Ethiopia, Salzgitter Consult GmbH was employed by the state Ethiopian Electric Light and Power Authority (EELPA), Addis Ababa, in a project for the increased utilization of hydropower potential. This involves conducting water from the Amarti river over a 1550 meter long tunnel with a 3-meter diameter to the Finachaa river, where electric power generation is to be increased by 50 percent. Furthermore, an 18 meter high and 762 meter long dam is to be created at the Amarti river.

Fichtner Consulting Engineers GmbH and Company KG, Stuttgart, received a contract from the power supply enterprise Société Nigérienne d'Electricité (Nigelec), which involves its services in the construction of a 66 kilovolt open air line. The Agiplan Corporation for Industrial Planning, Mülheim/Ruhr, supervised construction of the thermal power plant in Ras Djinet, Algeria, about 70 kilometers east of Algiers. This power plant has an installed power of 704 megawatts and is being erected by a German-Austrian conglomerate under the management of Kraftwerk Union AG (Kwu), Mühlheim/Ruhr. The GKW Consulting Engineers for Water-Wastewater-Waste Technology GmbH, Mannheim, which is affiliated with the large construction firm Bilfinger and Berger Construction Corporation, Mannheim, has been employed in a project which is being financed by the Trade Institute for Reconstruction (KfW), Frankfurt. This concerns the equipment of existing wells in the northern and in the south province with solar-operated pumps. The project manager is the National Water Corporation, Khartoum.

Bartels Consult GmbH, Berlin, received a subcontract in Morocco concerning consultation tasks in connection with the power production for the diesel power plant. A subcontract was awarded in Cameroon to the Dr Eng Walter GmbH and Company KG Internal DIWI, Essen, to provide consultation for the electrical supply of the airport in Garoua in the north of the country. The Hydroplan Engineering Company mbH, Herdecke/Ruhr, was employed in Zaire in a hydropower project.

Gehrmann Consult GmbH and Partners KG, Wiesbaden, is executing a subcontract in Egypt, which concerns the expansion of a thermal power plant in the Suez. The Federal Republic of Germany increased its credit line for this power plant by DM42 million in 1984. Before this, capital assistance was already granted in the amount of DM101 million. The first two blocks (150 megawatts each) started trial operation successfully in 1985. An international conglomerate under the management of the already mentioned Kraftwerk Union AG (Kwu) is currently erecting a third block (300 megawatts) which presumably will become operational at the beginning of 1987.

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BRIEFS

JOINT NATIONAL PROGRAM--There could be an increase in cooperation between Angola and the EEC in the technical and financial fields following the signing in Luanda this afternoon of a national investment program. The document signed today in Luanda contemplates investment in industry, agriculture, health, fisheries and transportation, among others, using the 95 million European currency units granted by the European Development Fund to be spent over a 5-Year period. [Excerpt] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 1 Oct 86 MB] /12913

STATE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED--President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has signed a People's Assembly resolution appointing 11 deputies to coordinate the commissions of the country's supreme organ of state power. Deputy Maria Mambo cafe will coordinate the commission of planning, finance, foreign trade, and international cooperation; Andre Pitra will coordinate the commission of agriculture, livestock production, fishing, internal trade, hotel industry, and tourism; (Jacinto Chipoupa) will coordinate the commission of construction, housing, transport, and communications; Pedro van Dunem, the commission of industry, energy, and petroleum; Deputy Francisco Magalhaes Paiva is the new coordinator of the commission of defense, security, and internal order; Pascoal Luvualu continues to coordinate the commission of health, work, social security, and social issues of the child; Afonso van Dunem continues to coordinate the commission of external relations; Roberto de Almeida retains the commission of education, science, culture, sports and [words indistinct]; Juliao Mateus Paulo will coordinate the commission of political and [word indistinct] issues; Kundi Paihama will coordinate the commission of citizen complaints and [word indistinct]; and Lucio Lara will coordinate the commission of the organs of the people's power. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 28 Sep 86 MB] /12913

REPATRIATION RATE 'TREMENDOUS'--O Free Land of Angola, 1 October (KUP)--A former refugee in an interview granted to a KUP reporter in Jamba yesterday, said that the repatriation of Angolan refugees is continuing at a tremendous rate. He said that most of the repatriated refugees were youths who were promised financial means to study abroad. The older ones are often corrupted with large amounts of money, beyond their expectations, to buy several basic needed goods under the promise of a better life in Luanda. This year the maneuver started as early as the end of February and it is expected to intensify as the war gets tough against UNITA. The refugee said that the majority of refugees in the Maheba camp were only prepared to return when

Angola has a fully legitimate government. Some refugees wanted to come to the UNITA liberated areas, but the Zambian authorities have prevented them from doing so. This has forced some, like the interviewed refugee, to leave Zambia illegally for the UNITA liberated areas. Others who failed in their attempts, due to tight security, either remain or accept MPLA bribes and finally go to Luanda out of frustration. Nobody leaves the camp voluntarily. The same source concluded his statement saying that many repatriated youths are recruited into the MPLA forces, while some others are sent to Cuba and the USSR. [Text] [(Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0610 GMT 1 Oct 86 MB] /12913

CSO: 3400/85

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BOTSWANA

BRIEFS

SWEDISH MINISTER ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION--The Swedish Minister for International Development Cooperation, Mrs Lena Hjelm-Wallen, has said the links between Sweden and Botswana are founded on the profound and solid ground of shared principles of democracy and liberty. Mrs Hjelm-Wallen was opening the Scania garage workshop at the Gaborone industrial site yesterday. Mrs Lena Hjelm-Wallen, who was in Botswana to attend the independence celebrations, said that a further expansion in economic cooperation has lent stability and expanded relations between the two countries. She said Sweden's support for SADCC has led to the construction of the microwave link between Francistown and Bulawayo, and was helping the upgrading of the railway system in Botswana. She said projects such as the Scania workshop in Botswana and other Southern African countries would help lessen political and economic dependence on South Africa. Earlier, when welcoming the minister, the Scania regional manager, Mr (Goran Highlander), said the workshop would provide a service to all Scania vehicles as well as training local mechanics and drivers. [Text] [Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1111 GMT 2 Oct 86 MB] /12913

DEVELOPMENT AID INCREASED--West Germany said it is to increase its development aid to Botswana from 35.3 million pula to 38.3 million pula to be used during 1986/87. A press release from the Federal Republic of Germany Embassy in Gabrone said the announcement was made by the secretary of state in the Ministry of Economic Cooperation, Mr Lengel on Monday. The announcement followed a meeting between Mr Lengel and the vice president and Minister of Finance and Development Planning, Mr Peter Mmusi, this week. According to the release, the 3 million pula grant increase will be used in the field of technical cooperation, it said the increase was prompted by the results of 20 years of excellent relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and Botswana and the country's splendid performance in the field of economic cooperation between the two countries. Germany is also assisting Botswana with 300,000 pula in the locust control program and 1.5 million pula in the food assistance program. The money will be used to buy 3,000 tons of white maize from Zimbabwe. [Text] [Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 2 Oct 86 MB] /12913

STUDENTS REJECT BOYCOTT CALL--Botswana University students have rejected a Students Representative Council call not to participate in the celebrations of the country's 20th anniversary of independence on September 30. The SRC claimed that there was nothing to celebrate as, contrary to the slogan for the celebrations ("20 Years of Progress") there had been no real progress.

It said development was geared towards the interests of one privileged class while the rest of the population remained economically miserable. The SRC said that independence had brought a national flag, a national anthem and "a new exploitative class". At a student meeting, opponents of the SRC said that the celebrations should be seen as a gesture of appreciation of Botswana's 20 years of peace. A vote was taken and the SRC defeated.  
[Text][Johannesburg THE STAR in English 18 Sep 86 p 11]/12828

CSO: 3400/84

EDITORIAL VIEWS THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF LIBYAN OCCUPATION

N'Djamena INFO TCHAD in French 14 Aug 86 p 1

[Chadian Press Agency (ATP) editorial: "Laxity and Risk"]

[Text] The 25th anniversary of the Berlin wall that has been dividing the old German capital since 13 August 1961 as imposed by the Eastern totalitarian regimes, reminds us painfully of another situation, the one that Chad is living through.

Since August 1983 the expression "the 16th parallel that divides Chad in two" has been taking shape in international media as a substitute for the true border between Chad and Libya, which is located farther North, very far beyond Aozou. This was the month that al-Qadhafi had chosen to drop his air force's murderous bombs on the city of Faya, without pity and without discriminating among objectives; it was devastated and abandoned by its population. This was also the starting point for a wide conquest of Chad to which the Chadian National Armed Forces, assisted by a MANTA operation, have temporarily put a stop.

It was indeed 3 years ago to the day that the Libyan army progressively occupied half of Chad and set up there an administration directly controlled by Tripoli. In the BET [Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti] area, Libya is acting as if the partition of Chad had been accomplished. The Chadians will never resign themselves to that. But there is good reason to fear that the way in which this situation is continuing keeps postponing the recovery of our rights as we face a country that does not hide its ambitions.

International diplomacy has been dragging its feet since the occupation of Aozou in spite of the creation in 1977 of an OAU ad hoc committee on this matter and in spite of our government's numerous complaints to the United Nations. This laxity has undoubtedly encouraged Libya to push further.

MANTA and Epervier have arrived, and Chad is still divided and its Northern part still occupied. The OAU seems to be only now awakening as it has finally decided to reactivate an ad hoc committee created 10 years ago to pass judgment on a violation of its charter by one of its members. But what can it do, since we know that Berlin is still divided by the Soviet presence without the UN doing anything whatsoever about it, Korea is still operating as two separate states and Vietnam was only reunified through warfare. Historical examples amply demonstrate that diplomatic posturings and encouraging statements have had their day. And Chadians would like to stop seeing the situation drag on for ages without running the risk of witnessing the dismemberment of their nation by a territory-hungry madman. We do not want to be counted among the countries whose reunification is being vainly pursued. This is an evil that must be prevented for the sake of the African continent's future.

DJIBOUTI

DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH EGYPT RESTORED

Cabinet Decision Announced

NC301145 Paris AFP in English 1135 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Djibouti, 30 September (AFP)--Djibouti officially restored diplomatic links with Egypt Tuesday after a break since 1979 following the visit of the late Egyptian President Anwar Al-Sadat to Jerusalem, an official announcement said here.

The decision was taken during the weekly meeting of the Cabinet.

The breach with Cairo was unofficially healed in October 1983, when a senior Egyptian diplomat made a visit to Djibouti.

'Search For Arab Unity' Aided

NC301232 Paris AFP in English 1214 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Djibouti, 30 September (AFP)--Djibouti Foreign Minister Moumin Bahdon Farah said Tuesday that the restoration of diplomatic links at ambassador level would "aid the search for Arab unity."

He added that "most Arab countries have relations of every kind with Egypt" in spite of the economic and diplomatic boycott declared by the Arab League in 1979.

Mr Bahdon Farah said, "Egypt plays a key and essential role in the search for a solution to the Palestinian problem." The Palestinian Liberation Organization had close contacts with Cairo, he noted.

Djibouti receives substantial assistance from Egypt in various fields, notably in health care, where Egyptian aid workers are employed.

The visit of the then Egyptian foreign minister [title as received] Salah Basyuni in October 1983 followed a meeting between Djibouti President Hassan Couled Aptidon and President Husni Mubarak of Egypt at Ciaro Airport in June of that year.

Egypt's deputy foreign minister, Butrus Ghali, was also in Djibouti in December 1984.

President Couled received a message from President Mubarak last Sunday concerning "the situation in the Arab world and the development of the Palestinian question," sources said here.

/12913  
CSO: 3400/106

DJIBOUTI

ETHIOPIAN REFUGEES PRESSURED TO LEAVE COUNTRY

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 30 Aug 86 p 4

[Text]

At the end of June, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees announced the forthcoming resumption, at an unspecified date, of "voluntary repatriation" of Ethiopian refugees in Djibouti. The refugees have recently been informed that, from September 1, they can register themselves as "departure applicants."

Judging from a note from the minister of the interior, Youssouf Ali Chirdon, dated July 29, it seems that the Djibouti government has started to exert strong pressure on the refugees in an effort to persuade the majority of them to leave the country. In his note, the minister said that all those refusing to be repatriated voluntarily would have to file an individual application asking for their refugee status to be extended. The note said that all Ethiopians who lose their refugee status will have to leave Djibouti without hope of any help from the authorities. A special committee will examine the applications, and its decisions cannot be appealed. Ethiopians who succeed in retaining their refugee status will be issued with a new refugee card in which, for the first time, their children's names will be included. Additionally, the authorities plan to swiftly gather together all the holders of these new cards and place them in a new camp, to be created in the Obock region. As from January 1 1987, former refugee and ration cards will no longer be valid.

I.O.N.- It is clear, from reading this document, that Djibouti, faced with a serious economic crisis (see I.O.N. No. 243), has decided to rid itself of most of the estimated 20,000 Ethiopians who refused to take part in the first voluntary repatriation operation, conducted from February 1983 to November 1984 under the U.N. High Commissioner. That operation, however, enabled more than 16,000 people to be moved to Harrargue, at the cost of considerable criticism as to the uns spontaneous character of the move. The pointed attack, made last week by Djibouti Prime Minister Gourad Hamadou, which referred to foreigners living on Djibouti soil, can be attributed to the seriousness of the economic crisis gripping the country, and to the temptation to find a scapegoat.

/9274  
CSO: 3400/107

## POSSIBLE CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENCY VIEWED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 17 Sep 86 pp 3, 4

[Text]

Presidential elections in Djibouti do not take place until the middle of next year, but the contest to succeed President **Hassan Gouled Aptidon** is already becoming violent. One potential candidate has been given a life sentence *in absentia*, and allegations of attempted murder and financial mismanagement are flying around.

The fragile unity between the 100,000-strong Issa community and the 60,000 or so Afars is coming under strain<sup>1</sup>. More dangerous, traditional disagreements between the two main Issa clans, the Abgal and the Dalol, are beginning to surface.<sup>2</sup> There are also signs that members of the main pre-independence liberation front, the *Front de libération de la Côte des Somalis* (FLCS) are hoping that the next election will provide them with the chance for power that they failed to get in 1977 at independence. All this, against a background of economic hardship, is giving considerable cause for concern to France which still retains its 4,000-man garrison and a naval base in Djibouti. Djibouti's position at the base of the Red Sea is an ideal place to keep a western flag flying between Ethiopia and South Yemen, both allied to the Soviet Union.

In fact, it is far from clear that Hassan Gouled will step down. The constitution says that the president can stand for two terms of office only. But the president was elected as the sole candidate of his ruling and single party, *Le Rassemblement populaire pour le progrès* (RPP), only in 1981. Prior to that, Hassan Gouled was appointed – not elected – as president at independence in 1977. Consequently he is legally eligible to stand again. Officially he is 71, though we believe his real age to be 76. He has had eye problems but is otherwise in good health, though there have been unconfirmed reports of minor heart difficulties. It is widely believed that he intends to

stand as the RPP's sole candidate in the 1987 elections and then resign within a few months having organised the succession that he wants.

There would be several potential candidates for the politburo of the RPP to look at, all of whom have already been trying to establish their credentials. All are Issa. The convention is that while the president is to be an Issa, the Afars will have the premiership. This has been largely a figurehead post since independence, and the Afars are likely to back whoever is prepared to make it more. The main presidential possibilities are six:

- **Ismail Omar Guelleh**, *chef de cabinet du président*. He is a Mamassen and the president's nephew, and believed to be the president's own choice. He was rather surprisingly pushed into the politburo in 1982. He has control of security. He is unpopular and is regarded as responsible for the crackdown against Afars in 1978-80 when there were a number of terrorist incidents. He is a close friend of the commander of the 1,200-strong *Force nationale de sécurité*, Lieutenant-Colonel Yacin Yabe, both men originating in Ethiopia.
- **Ismail Guedi Harad**, *directeur de cabinet du président*. An Abgal, he comes from the Saad Moussa sub-clan. A member of the politburo, and the party's second secretary-general, Ismail is extremely powerful and essentially plays the role of prime minister. Some of his duties are said to have been given to Ismail Omar recently, bringing him close to resignation.
- **Youssouf Ali Chirdoun**, minister of interior, posts and telecommunications, and a member of the politburo. He is from the Fourlaba, the largest sub-clan of the Dalol, and has considerable influence in the clan. Considered a technocrat, he has a good relationship with Ismail Guedi.
- **Mohamed Djama Elabe**, minister of education, culture, sports and youth, is also Fourlaba, and is perhaps the most respected Dalol politician. He has the added advantage of speaking Afar. He is not however a member of the politburo, and his position within the Fourlaba is less influential than that of Youssouf Ali Chirdoun.
- **Moumin Bahdon Farah**, the foreign minister, is an Abgal from the largest sub-clan, the Yonis Moussa. He is also secretary general of the RPP. He has a good reputation overseas. The main rival to Ismail Omar Guelleh. He recently lost one of his main supporters in government when the minister of industry resigned.

- **Aden Robleh Awaleh**, also from the Yonis Moussa, was the main rival to Moumin Bahdon. An ex-secretary-general of the FLCS, Aden Robleh was minister of commerce, tourism and transport until he resigned in 1983 on grounds of ill health, at a time when *Air Djibouti* had discovered a 2 billion Comorian francs discrepancy. There were allegations of corruption, but Aden Robleh sued the *Indian Ocean Newsletter* over such allegations and won his case, being awarded symbolic one-franc damages. Aden Robleh has made it clear on several occasions he would like the presidency but recent events, including his flight to France and his sentence *in absentia* to life imprisonment, would appear to have ruled him out, and removed a person who might have given Hassan Gouled real difficulty.

Aden Robleh's recent problems started shortly after a bomb explosion at the RPP headquarters in January, and after he published a book entitled *Djibouti, clef de la Mer Rouge* in February. This made clear Aden Robleh's ambitions, and, besides being something of an apologia for his past, it gave less prominence to Hassan Gouled than the president would normally expect. Subsequently, Aden Robleh claims he was the target of a campaign of harassment which began after the president personally threatened him. He had water, electricity and telephone cut off, his passport withdrawn, and one of his followers tortured in an attempt to get evidence against him. Four days before he was due to be arrested, Aden Robleh claims he was tipped off and so was able to escape across the frontier into Ethiopia, together with another deputy, **Omar Elmi Khaireh**, also a former secretary-general of the FLCS. With them went a commander of the border guards, Lt. **Moussa Houssein Abdi**, again a former member of the FLCS. Shortly after his flight to Ethiopia, and then to France, Aden Robleh was expelled from the RPP politburo, though not from the party. In September he was charged with plotting to overthrow the government and assassinate leading figures. In a three-hour hearing the court sentenced Aden Robleh, Omar Elmi and Lt. Moussa Houssein to life imprisonment, *in absentia*. Another member of the party was given a two-year sentence. Two soldiers, again both ex-FLCS, who were in court and whose evidence allegedly provided the link between Aden Robleh and the January bomb explosion, were given five and two-year sentences.

Aden Robleh himself has denied all the allegations against him, and in turn has recently been making some counter-accusations of his own, clearly designed to enhance the presidential ambitions he has not yet given up. He has raised questions over what he calls the misuse of government funds. Such alleged misuse includes U.S. \$1.6 million spent on improving the president's house at Arta with a covered swimming pool, using funds from the national budget; the \$15 million which has been poured into the agricultural development at PK 20,

a favourite project of the president's, but which had little to show for itself when the project was halted in early 1986 with 65 hectares under cultivation out of a proposed 200; the \$1.6 million spent by the president personally on building two houses recently, raising the question of where the money came from; and the matter of the \$1.5 million taken to organise security for a summit meeting in January and of which, Aden Robleh claims, only a fraction was spent.

Aden Robleh goes on to make allegations that it was the president who was really behind the attempt to assassinate him in 1977, though the specific responsibility he puts at the door of Ismail Omar Guelleh's brother **Idris**. This is a rather different story from that which Aden Robleh previously told. The attempt, in which he was seriously injured, was made by **Ali Guele Dirir** who was found dead the next day. At the time there was considerable suspicion, shared by Aden Robleh, that the **Somali** government might have been responsible. As secretary-general of the Somali-based FLCS, he had fallen out with the Somali authorities in 1976 and been detained by them for a year.

Now, however, Aden Robleh says that he believes that the attempt was ordered by Hassan Gouled and organised by Idris Omar Guelleh who has, according to Aden Robleh, often acted on secret missions for the president. He also claims that after the attempt, when Ali Guele returned to report to Idris, he was strangled. This was an attempt by Idris and a Captain **Duale** and two others to remove all the evidence. Aden Robleh says that he has never publicised this version before because it might have affected the unity of the country.

Although the attempt failed, Aden Robleh was severely injured and out of circulation for a year. One effect of his removal from the scene was that agreements, apparently made by Hassan Gouled with the FLCS, to allow FLCS members to have certain jobs and to recruit whole units into the army, were not kept. Some FLCS members have always regarded this as a betrayal.

Aden Robleh is now trying to set up a political movement in exile, the *Mouvement national djiboutien pour l'instauration de la démocratie* (MNDID). This is intended to form a broad front. In addition to his support from former members of the FLCS, Aden Robleh is appealing to France by saying that he would like to keep close relations with the former colonial power. He is also trying to appeal to Afars by indicating that he would be prepared to have a prime minister with greater powers.

It is notable too that Aden Robleh is trying to manipulate grievances among one of the two main Issa clans, the Dalol. He is doing so by suggesting

that the power of the president's clan, the Mamassen division of the Abgal, is threatening Issa unity. When he fled to Ethiopia in May, Aden Robleh went to see the traditional Issa leader, the *ougass*, who lives in Dire Dawa in Ethiopia and indeed holds the old imperial title of *dejazmatch*. This does not prevent *ougass Hassan Hirsi* from playing a major role in Issa politics. It was the *ougass* for example who called together the traditional supreme assembly of the Issa, the 44 elders, in 1975, which gave its backing to Hassan Gouled as the man to lead the Issa of Djibouti to independence. Several conditions were attached to this including the need to be impartial among the Issa clans, and that he would take a member of the Dalol as his main collaborator. There is no sign that the *Ougass* is yet prepared to throw his weight behind Aden Robleh, but there is no doubt that many Dalol do believe that they have not had their due. This goes back to what they see as the failure of the Djiboutian government to acknowledge the great contribution to the independence struggle of Hassan Gouled's rival in the late 1950s **Mohammed Harbi**, who died in a plane crash in 1960. For the Dalol, his reputation and memory have been unjustly ignored.

The complications with Aden Robleh have been taking place at a time when the government of Prime Minister **Barkat Gourad** has already been weakened by a series of problems. The Afars have been angered by the arrest of a number of leading *Afar Liberation Front* supporters who had surrendered under amnesties in 1985, and by the dismissal of the Afar minister of defence, **Habib Mohamed Loita**, in June last year. There have been problems in the armed forces,

with a former head of security fleeing to Ethiopia in April 1985. In October 1985, the commander of the frontier commando force and his deputy were arrested. There were allegations of arms caches being found. In July this year the highly regarded minister of industry, **Fahmi Ahmed el Laj**, resigned for personal reasons. Fahmi was a Yemeni who had particularly close connections in the Arab world, and he had proved especially adept at getting money. There had been reports that he had had problems over appointments within his ministry, being forced to accept a cousin of Ismail Omar Guelleh as director of the profitable electricity department against his will. He will be particularly missed in the current economic climate with the country's growing indebtedness, falling aid, and declining revenue from the port transit trade and from customs duties.

The apparent lack of direction in the government and economic concerns are leading to pressure for significant change even in advance of the presidential elections next year. France may yet be very influential. The French government of **Jacques Chirac** is likely to want to make its feelings known, even if it hasn't yet decided which presidential hopeful to back. There is still plenty of room for manoeuvring before Djibouti's next president is chosen.

1. In addition to the two main communities there are another 85,000 or so Somalis - 45,000 Gadaboursi, and 40,000 Isaaq - as well as 18,000 Arabs and 12,000 Europeans. These figures come from an unpublished census in 1983. Official figures put the total population considerably higher.

2. The main Abgal sub-clans are the Yonis Moussa (the largest), Saad Moussa, Mamassen (to which Hassan Gouled belongs); and Our Weiné. The main Dalol clans are the Fourlaba, Horoneh, Walaldon, and Wardik.

/9274  
CSO: 3400/107

FIGURES ON STUDENT ENROLLMENT, CLASSROOM FACILITIES

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 18 Sep 86 pp 1, 3

[Article by Makonnen Haile]

[Excerpt] Student enrollment in schools throughout the capital in the current academic year, which has just begun is expected to come to 399,386, showing an increase of about 15 percent over the previous year.

This was disclosed by Comrade Damtew Gebru, General Manager of Addis Ababa Region Schools' Office, in an interview with the Ethiopian Herald yesterday. In a breakdown given by Comrade Damtew, the number of elementary school students is expected to grow by some 15 percent bringing the total to 240,000 against the previous year's figure of 225,520. The number of children attending kindergartens is to rise by 10 percent compared to last year's figure of 12,908.

According to the General Manager, intake in junior secondary schools will go up to 70,000 students against 64,318 in 1978 E.C. The number of students entering senior secondary schools during the current academic year is estimated at 89,386 against a previous year total of 84,229.

Comrade Damtew noted that only 81 percent of the city's school-age children could be accommodated in elementary schools due to shortage in classroom facilities. He said we would like to make an urgent appeal to parents and the public at large to extend all possible assistance for the construction of additional classrooms.

The General Manager said student attendance in junior secondary schools now stands at 71 percent and gave the figure for senior secondary schools at 52 percent, adding that the student-classroom ratio is still quite high. Even then, he stressed that the community should play an increased role in the financing of the construction of additional classrooms.

The General Manager also released figures of students attending evening schools in schools around the city. Elementary school attendance during the current academic year will increase by approximately 10 percent to a total of 54,870. The enrollment in junior secondary schools will also show a reasonable increase with a total of 28,536 against the previous year's figure of 27,786. Evening class enrollment in technical or vocational schools this year

will be 12,974 against 12,484 in 1978 E.C. The aggregate total of evening class enrollment is hoped to reach 118,077, against 107,115 in 1978 E.C.

The total number of teachers for the current academic year is estimated at 7,739 against 7,312 in 1978 E.C. This year the total number of teachers in elementary schools is set at 4,157 against 3,932 in 1978 E.C. Whereas the number of teachers in junior and senior secondary schools is estimated at 1,384 and 2,198, respectively and the figures for last year were 1,341 and 2,039 respectively.

Comrade Damtew disclosed that a total of 204 additional classrooms have been built, out of which 160 are in elementary and the remaining 44 in senior secondary schools. He said all government schools are operating in two shifts, while public schools and those run by religious institutions are functioning the whole day.

The General Manager said three new senior secondary schools, with a capacity of accommodating about 10,000 students have been built in different parts of the city last year. He said the government will be financing the construction of two senior secondary schools with 40 classrooms during the current year. Eight elementary schools are also planned to be built jointly by government and public support. He said they will be ready by 1980 E.C. The Addis Ababa City Council will be undertaking the construction of four kindergartens in the current academic year.

The school expansion programme for the current academic year also includes the construction of 80 new classrooms, jointly financed by the government and the community. In 1978 E.C. student parents had raised almost 90 percent of the four million birr used for the construction of classrooms.

/9274  
CSO: 3400/109

MOZAMBIQUE

UNDP AFRICAN DIRECTOR ASSESSES COOPERATIVE EFFORTS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Aug 86 p 8

[Text] Pierre Damiba, the director of the African Bureau of the UN Development Program (UNDP), arrived in Maputo yesterday at the invitation of our country's government, with which he will discuss matters pertaining to the development program and the possibility of expanding cooperation to cover new areas. Pierre Damiba was welcomed at the Maputo International Airport yesterday morning by Minister of Cooperation Jacinto Veloso.

Yesterday afternoon, the UN official visited the Civil Aeronautics School, where the installation of technical equipment was financed by the UNDP. According to information provided to this newspaper by a source at the Ministry of Cooperation, the possibility of financing some projects lasting more than a year, particularly with regard to training, is to be discussed with the UNDP.

Pierre Damiba, who made a thorough inspection of the school, engaging in dialogue with the teachers and students, told newsmen at the conclusion of his visit that he was quite impressed with the work being done at that establishment. He indicated his satisfaction at seeing the results produced by UNDP cooperation in the training of technicians for the development of Mozambique.

During Pierre Damiba's stay in Mozambique, which is expected to last about 4 days, he plans to visit Chokwe and the Corumana Dam and to hold various meetings with representatives of the government of Mozambique and certain agencies.

The UNDP began its cooperation with our country immediately after national independence was won, with the financing of a special aid program for 2 years, in 1975 and 1976, in the amount of \$4,500,000.

In the 1977-1981 5-year period, the UNDP financed the first regular program, with \$21,745,000.

For the 1982-1986 program, it provided about \$40,700,000. Currently, the process of preparation for the third program for 1988-1991, within which the UNDP will make available \$46 million, is under way.

The director of the African Bureau of the UNDP said yesterday in a meeting with journalists that the first priority will be agriculture, for the financing of small projects, while later, this same priority may be given to industry.

"Aid may also be given to the government for the rehabilitation of certain economic projects. We are ready to cooperate with the government of Mozambique on some emergency programs, as well," Pierre Damiba said. He noted that his visit to Mozambique was not solely for the purpose of observing the development of the projects already financed, but had to do with plans for the future of Mozambique as well.

When asked about the UNDP attitude toward the retaliatory actions of the racist government of South Africa against the other countries in southern Africa, in particular those resulting from the economic sanctions applied by the international community, Pierre Damiba said that he has been holding talks with the government of Mozambique on this matter since his arrival.

"In our next meetings, we will see to what extent the United Nations systems can support the region against retaliatory sanctions," he said.

5157  
CSO:3442/309

MOZAMBIQUE

HEALTH MINISTER PRAISES UNICEF PROJECTS IN INHAMBALE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Aug 86 p 8

[Text] Our country's minister of health, Pascoal Mocumbi, has expressed his satisfaction with the results of the health projects under way in the province of Inhambane. The head of the health ministry has been following the initial phase of the projects in this province financed by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Community Aid Abroad, located in the districts of Massinga and Morrumbene, respectively. Last Saturday, Pascoal Mocumbi completed a 5-day visit to this province in the southern part of the country.

The health minister further said that the purpose of this visit was to verify the level of achievement in the programs in the sector for this year and adherence to the guidelines he established during his last trip to Inhambane in April of last year.

Pascoal Mocumbi visited the districts of Massinga, Morrumbene and Vilanculo, and the city of Maxixe.

In Massinga, the minister of health studied the initial phase in the implementation of the integrated project for this district, the components of which are health, agriculture and education. This undertaking, financed by the UNICEF in the amount of more than \$1 million, is designed to improve health care and self-sufficiency in food.

Within the context of this project, the construction of an infirmary at the Nhaloi Health Center is to be completed. Construction was halted 3 years ago because of shortages of materials and the activities of the armed bandits. The infirmary will have a 40-bed capacity.

When he visited that health unit, Minister Pascoal Mocumbi learned that the materials needed to complete the infirmary were already in Inhambane, awaiting suitable transport to the project site.

These materials include cement, fibrocement panels, paints and glass. The manpower will be recruited locally, and it is expected that by next December, the construction work will be finished.

It is also expected that later this month, a doctor will be assigned to the district of Massinga with UNICEF support.

In the farm sector, plans call for the establishment within the near future of a center for experimentation and demonstration of improved farm techniques and small industries in Basso. Other localities where identical centers will be established include Licunha, Rio das Pedras, Mangonha and Nhaloi.

At these centers, the peasants will be trained and improved techniques for the family farm sector will be emphasized and introduced. They will also promote the development of small industries, particularly the extraction of coconut oil for use as food and the production of soap, the production of lime and bricks, and the extraction of coconut fiber.

In Massinga, the minister of health visited the center for support of the elderly and the district hospital, and he met with the party and state bodies in the district. During this meeting, Pascoal Mocumbi explained that the integrated project is designed to supplement the efforts being made locally in the areas covered.

During his stay in Morrumbene, the health minister visited the district hospital, which is to undergo remodeling within the framework of the integrated project for this district being financed by Community Aid Abroad. That organization has assigned a doctor, a nurse and a social worker to this hospital establishment.

The minister also visited the offices of the organization in the seat of the district of Morrumbene, where he heard explanations about the work in progress within the context of the project. According to information provided by the organization's technicians, two brigades of well diggers, made up of nine workers recruited locally, have been organized in the water sector.

Each brigade can dig one well per month. To date, six manual pumps have been set up in various parts of the district, and the plan for this year calls for digging 12 wells. Plans for subsequent years call for digging 30 wells. The arrival of a drilling apparatus which can operate at depths in excess of 20 meters is expected.

In the farm sector, a cadre-training program covering 25 zones in the district has been launched. Two peasants have been selected in each area. Drainage work has already been done in the Mahangue valley and the clearing of some streams has been carried out so that farming can be done in the riparian areas. Community Aid Abroad has further undertaken to distribute resources and production factors to the peasants in the family sector.

During his visit to the Cambine Health Center in Morrumbene, the minister of health learned about the level of health services being provided to the people. This health unit was reequipped after the visit he paid to the region in April of last year, since it had previously been the target of the plunder and destruction by the armed bandits.

At a meeting with the people held at the conclusion of his visit to Cambine, Pascoal Mocumbi spoke of the recent agreement signed by his ministry and the United Methodist Church pertaining to the health center in that locality. In this connection, he said this represents a contribution the religious congregation is making to improving health care for the people.

In Maxixe, the minister of health visited the Chicuque Rural Hospital and establishments for the training of elementary health cadres and primary school teachers. At the health-cadre training center, Pascoal Mocumbi was informed that various course have already been offered there, and that to date, 45 nurses, 30 midwives, 9 microscope technicians and an equal number of pharmacy aides have been trained.

In September, training courses in pharmacy, nursing and microscope technology will begin at this training center, with a total of 42 individuals participating. A course for preventive and environmental medicine workers has been under way since last June, with 31 participants.

Also in Maxixe, Pascoal Mocumbi visited the health center and the local maternity clinic, the housing-improvement projects and the health facility recently inaugurated in this city by the governor of Inhambane.

At the hospitals and health centers he visited, Minister Pascoal Mocumbi urged the workers to put greater effort and dedication into improving the quality of their work in providing health care to the people. One of the aspects the health minister stressed the most in his talks with the workers in the sector was the need for constant study to increase professional knowledge, as well as participation in the second general elections under way in the country.

The minister of health also visited the Inhambane Provincial Hospital and had an informal meeting with provincial government officials. At this meeting, the Inhambane provincial health director gave a report of the activities carried out in the sector during the first half of this year.

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MOZAMBIQUE

PORUGAL AGREES TO RESCHEDULE TRADE DEBT

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 13 Sep 86 p 6

[Text] Portugal has agreed to a further rescheduling of Mozambique's trade debt. The agreement relates to a total of 170 million dollars. A year ago, Lisbon had announced a rescheduling of Maputo's debt covering 120 million dollars. The accord, signed on 5 September in Lisbon by the Portuguese secretary of state for the treasury, Carvalho Fernandes, and by the governor of the Bank of Mozambique, Eneas Comiche, will lead to the allocation of 25 million dollars in credit that the Porguguese government approved last year. The rescheduling is independent of the rescheduling that the Club of London and the Club of Paris, neither of which includes Portugal as a member, are expected to approve in the next three months. Mr Comiche, while announcing the agreement, also disclosed that the Mozambique's external debt currently totals 3.9 billion dollars, and that half of this is owed to Western banks.

I.O.N.--Mozambique's debt level, as revealed by Mr Comiche, represents an increase of about 70 percent compared with the debt figures at the end of 1984, which the Bank of Mozambique put at 2.4 billion dollars. The increase cannot be explained merely by the continuing decline in exports, and one therefore questions the reliability of the figures supplied by the Bank of Mozambique in 1984 and later used by the World Bank. One can merely note that its former governor, Prakash Patilal, changed post in the cabinet re-shuffle last May--a move that gave satisfaction to the IMF (see I.O.N. No 230). Also to be noted is the growing share of OECD countries in Mozambique's indebtedness. Money owed to Western industrialised nations represents nearly 50 percent of the debt total, against 36 percent two years ago. This trend seems in part attributable to Mozambique's membership of the IMF and the World Bank at the end of 1984, and to the Nkomati agreement with Pretoria.

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MOZAMBIQUE

ACHIEVEMENTS OF TRAINEES PRAISED BY GDR FIRMS

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 17 Aug 86 pp 8-9

[Article by Ernesto Zucule: "German Managers Say Mozambicans Are Doing Brilliant Work"]

[Text] The training of Mozambican workers in the GDR is proceeding successfully, and the majority of our young people have completed their courses with the highest marks in the group of apprentices from other African countries. During the productive processes and following the courses, the Mozambicans have also done meritorious work, thanks to their discipline, dedication and strength, and in some cases they have revealed excellent professional talents, frequently achieving the highest productivity indices. This is what our reporters were told by some of the managers of the business combines and complexes responsible for the training of our workers in the widest variety of specialties and vocations.

At present, a total of more than 1,000 Mozambicans are receiving vocational training in various labor sectors, ranging from civil construction through the forestry, food, hotel, and chemical industries to agroindustry, mechanics, agricultural hydrology and other fields. In all this vast range of vocations, the Mozambicans have revealed special talents, capacities and typical aptitudes such that, over a period of 4 years, they achieve a level of skill regarded as ideal for workers with their level of educational training. The majority have completed sixth grade, but not much more.

In addition to revealing these talents and aptitudes, their extraordinary industry, strength and labor discipline have made the Mozambicans the preferred workers in some areas, and this has won them innumerable prizes, praise and opportunities to renew labor contracts for periods equal or superior to the number of years they have been in training (generally, 4 years initially), we learned from the managers of some enterprises.

In the forestry, civil construction, manufacturing and installation of farm machinery enterprises, the labor collectives made up of Mozambicans or Mozambicans and citizens of the GDR are usually regarded as models among the collectives made up of young people from other African countries. But when all is said and done, pride in the work of the Mozambicans is not felt by

their hosts alone. The Mozambicans themselves share these feelings and so, on holidays, their hosts and the Mozambicans spend their time congratulating each other.

For the citizens of the GDR, congratulating the Mozambicans means recognizing their great desire to learn and sometimes the ease with which, with such limited academic background, they master some knowledge which theoretically requires a certain level of school training. For the Mozambicans, the congratulations represent thanks for the continued willingness of the specialists and foremen in the GDR to continue to aid them to raise their vocational training level, and even to do extra work with the less intelligent and skillful, so that they too can return to Mozambique with as much training as possible.

#### No Reason for Complaint

The majority of the young Mozambicans manage to complete their basic training in 4 years. The training process is so thorough that once the course is ended, all of our young people are capable of carrying out any task assigned to them with responsibility, discipline and respect for their work.

Their teachers themselves say this, on the basis of their experience. In other words, each labor collective knows what it has to do, how it must be done and why, whether working alone or with the instructors.

Schlachter Christian, the manager of a major forestry enterprise in the GDR located in the province of Magdeburg, regards the Mozambicans as good working comrades with a "phenomenal" sense of responsibility. He says they are "tireless working companions," because they fulfill their daily production goals and not infrequently achieve daily productivity of 100 percent each. The approximately 20 Mozambicans at that enterprise have already completed their training and are at work. Moreover, their return to the enterprise at the beginning of this year was due to the excellent work they did during the preceding 4 years of training. They specialize in the cutting of wood, and they have now mastered all of the techniques for cutting, selecting and measuring tree trunks. In other words, they know how many cubic meters of wood each tree they fell will yield, how old it is and goodness knows what else (only the experts can tell you all that can be done with one tree trunk).

Due to the ease with which some Mozambicans master their work, they have been put in charge of work crews which include citizens of the GDR. And our young people say: "We are prepared to give the best we can to the country. We have no complaints, because we do good work and our hosts respect us."

Estevao Mucussete, a native of Nampula, and Alberto Pinto Bonde, from the province of Zambezia, are two of the Mozambicans with whom I talked. They had this to say: "We have no complaints. What we have learned is enough to make us proud of being able to contribute to the development of the country. Our relations with our GDR colleagues here are very good."

Custodio Augusto Chemane had the following to say: "We have learned a great deal here. The citizens of the GDR know how to teach and like to see what

they teach applied. We know what we must do and we know that if we do not work hard enough we will not succeed. The citizens of the GDR are strict at work, because each earns according to his work. He who works hard earns what he deserves. He who works little will earn little, and they record the productivity of each individual. This is a good system we are learning, and we hope to help our enterprises control productivity."

These ideas are shared by almost all of the young people with whom I talked, and Aibo Mussa Suale, a Mozambican appointed to head a brigade at a forestry enterprise in Haldensleben, also in the province of Magdeburg, believes that the work done is consistent with the training received, with no justification for complaints.

#### Fortschritt Satisfied

The management of the largest farm equipment and machinery factory combine in the GDR, Fortschritt, has indicated its satisfaction with the efforts of the Mozambican workers at the enterprise, both those who are learning specialties and those who have also completed specialized training. "The Mozambicans make up excellent work collectives, and they show a great desire to learn," Hilmar Korner, one of the enterprise managers, said.

In fact, according to a GDR journalist, the work of the Mozambicans has won great praise, because they are very capable and very dedicated. During a visit to this enterprise, I was accompanied by this journalist, who is also in charge of the information sector and the periodical RDA-EXPORTACAO, a publication of the enterprise on technological advances and various aspects of the life and activities there. He stressed the obvious sense of responsibility revealed by the Mozambicans in the performance of their duties, and he said that the GDR experts responsible for their training always speak of "these compatriots. They are usually the first to complete their work, to understand and to seek additional information."

"However, not everyone behaves in this manner. There are of course some exceptions, since there are those who have difficulty completing their training or who for other reasons, do not want to be regarded as the best. But this has to do with us, because the criteria for selection are not always ideal."

#### Concerning the Training Received

To return to the country and to work in enterprises where the activities are related to the training received--these are the main ambitions of all of the Mozambican workers being trained in the GDR, according to some young workers who are being trained as tractor mechanics, installers, lathe mechanics, electricians and painters at the single large state enterprise specializing in the production of farm machinery and equipment. These young people will return to the country as specialists within 4 years.

The desire to be employed in areas related to the training received has to do with the fact that some state sectors or enterprises ignore the training of many of these young people after their return from the GDR, assigning them to

areas which have little or nothing to do with the training which they have spent 4 or 5 years acquiring abroad. And there have not been just a few such instances. Occurrences of this sort have caused many young people to abandon their work, and still the results of the errors committed are still being felt today. They have not only caused some young people to leave the country, but have also led some to choose not to work, leaving the enterprises short of personnel.

This matter was taken up by a large number of workers who are in training at the Fortschritt Combine in various specialties pertaining to agriculture. This enterprise alone has 221 Mozambican workers in various vocational areas.

The point is the following. There are currently many workers who have already completed specialized training and who, after returning to the country, were not properly assigned, and were forced to return to the GDR. What those who are currently in training fear is that their fate will be the same.

The question must be asked as to whether there will be work in this country for the tractor mechanics, installers, painters and electricians we have sent for training, so that they will not have to serve others. Or will we lack the capacity to thank those who trained them for our benefit for their willingness?

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MOZAMBIQUE

GOVERNMENT SIGNS TITANIUM MINING AGREEMENT

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 13 Sep 86 p 5

[Excerpts] The Maputo government and the company QUIT Fer et Titane, registered in Canada, will sign an agreement on titanium mining by the end of September. The accord has been given the blessing of the U.S. State Department. Washington considers that Mozambique's reserves of titanium, located in the provinces of Tete, Zambezia and Nampula along the coast between Quelimane and Angoche, could be among the biggest in Africa, at an estimated 30 million tonnes.

The draft agreement with Mozambique, calling for an initial investment of some 20 million dollars, has been under discussion since a Mozambican mining official visited the United States about six months ago. An American ecological team, in the meanwhile, drew up a report on Mozambique's mining potential. The signing of the agreement, which had been scheduled for May, was postponed by a few months in the wake of the government reshuffle in Maputo. It appears that Mozambique, which in July passed a new mining law laying down new conditions for the granting of mining concessions, as well as changes to taxes imposed on mining companies, considers this agreement to be a "priority."

As far as the Americans are concerned, there does not appear to be any insurmountable security problem relating to the mining sites, in the coastal areas, in any case. "Even at the height of the Vietnam war, the breaches were easily defensible," officials in Washington say. The mining agreement would also have substantial repercussions in southern Africa, besides the strategic interest it has for aircraft industry, a major titanium user. South Africa, linked with Mozambique by the Nkomati agreement, whose economic clauses are considered by Washington to be the only provisions of any value now, would then feel interested in the project.

Meanwhile, a delegation of U.S. businessmen is expected in Maputo in the coming days. Several investments are scheduled to be made in the fishing sector. MOZFISH, a joint venture with the Mozambican state, should start operations shortly. Initially, it could use boats hired from South Africa or Spain. The initial investment is reported to be four million dollars. Another firm, MOTEX (Mozambique-Texas), an amalgamation of American, Belgian and Mozambican capital, plans to invest at least five million dollars.

This upturn in foreign investment interest coincides with the progress reported in the negotiations with the IMF on structural economic reforms linked to a standby loan of 190 million dollars. This agreement could be concluded by November.

I.O.N.--QIT Fer et Titane, which is wholly owned by Standard Oil Metallurgical Co (which also has a 42-percent stake in Richards Bay Mineral, the biggest titanium producers in South Africa) is thus set to mine titanium in the two "pro-Soviet" countries of the region.

Titanium, a mineral whose consumption is rising fast, is chiefly used to build aircraft, submarines and missiles. It is also used in the chemical industry.

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CSO: 3400/87

MOZAMBIQUE

GOODS HANDLED, EQUIPMENT PROBLEMS AT PEMBA PORT DESCRIBED

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 17 Aug 86 p 2

[Text] The port of Pemba, in Cabo Delgado, handled about 500 tons of goods last Wednesday, our reporters learned from a source at the port. This same source said that this is the highest total ever, bearing in mind that this port has no crane or other equipment for the unloading of the vessels which dock there.

The goods unloaded last Wednesday included 410 tons of rice and 35 containers of clothing and medicines, weighing 500 tons in all.

According to a statement made by the inspector at the port of Pemba, Jose Pinto Machungo, an average of 350 tons of cargo per day has been handled at that port, so that it is unusual for a port without its own unloading equipment to reach a total of 500 tons in a single day.

Goods are awaiting unloading from the holds of the vessel Chris, which docked in the port of Pemba on the 10th of this month. Its cargo is a gift from the Italian city of Reggio-Emilia to the people of Cabo Delgado.

The solidarity ship has brought a cargo of about 3,500 tons, and it is expected that the unloading will be completed today, Sunday. The port inspector further said that this achievement was the result of an intensive mobilization effort on the part of the provincial government structures, which assigned dozens of trucks so that the goods could be moved rapidly.

This same source said that two shifts of 36 workers each were organized, making it possible for the work to continue from 7 am until 11 pm, without interruption.

It should be noted that of the individuals working on the unloading of this ship, 10 are women. The entire team is made up of Mozambican workers, with the exception of the members of the ship's crew operating the cranes and winches on board.

The port of Pemba has not a single crane, and the unloading was done entirely by the two cranes on board the Chris. On the other hand, we were informed

that the average cargo unloaded in a minimally equipped port, or even one with sophisticated equipment is less than 500 tons, with the daily average being 360 tons.

Jose Pinto Machungo further said that plans call for the unloading of the solidarity ship in 2 weeks, but he believes that the work will be completed in only 1.

"The port has only one platform at which vessels can tie up, and in addition it has no substantial infrastructure. Normally it would even be impossible to move 250 tons. The total achieved is without a doubt an important standard for the work we hope to carry out in the future," this official said.

Meanwhile, a source affiliated with the Provincial Reggio-Emilia-Pemba-Cabo Delgado Friendship Committee source said that the solidarity ship has on board a 40-ton crane intended for the equipping of the port of Pemba.

In the future, this port will be equipped to handle 350 tons per day regularly, without needing to mobilize structures unrelated to the operations of the port.

#### Visits to Districts

Minister of Defense Alberto Chipande, who went to Pemba to welcome the solidarity vessel, paid visits in the course of last week to the districts of Mueda and Mocimboa da Praia and the island of Ibo, within the framework of a program drafted by the Committee To Welcome the Solidarity Ship.

Alberto Chipande also led a popular gathering in Pemba last Wednesday, at which he urged the people to participate actively in the process of the second general elections.

On this occasion, the minister of defense was accompanied by Vice Minister of Trade Prakash Ratilal, Pemba Executive Council President Rosario Napica, and Reggio-Emilia-Pemba-Cabo Delgado Friendship Committee Coordinator Giuseppe Soncine.

Speaking about the arrival of the solidarity vessel at the port of Pemba, Chipande said that it will now be necessary to draft an organizational plan to ensure that the gift carried by the ship reaches the people throughout the province.

He added that the solidarity ship did not bring products for incompetent leaders to enjoy, since the legitimate recipients are the people of the neediest zones in the province.

Alberto Chipande further said that the "Noi Con Voi" project should be interpreted as it was originally conceived, for the purpose of the development of the cities of Pemba and Reggio-Emilia.

Also, Cabo Delgado Province Governor Joao Baptista Cosme gave a reception at the government palace for the Italian delegation representing Reggio-Emilia and all those involved in the organization and execution of the "Noi Con Voi" project.

Joao Baptista Cosme also presented the delegation with a gift of some souvenirs, including rosewood statuettes and other items of cloth and shell.

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LONRHO ACQUIRES ESTATE IN AGREEMENT WITH GOVERNMENT

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Sep 86 p 1

[Text]

MAPUTO — The spirit of 19th century colonialism has returned to a war-torn corner of Mozambique after an extraordinary deal between Tiny Rowland, chief executive of Lonrho, and the country's Marxist rulers.

Employees of Rowland's multi-national conglomerate are currently carving out a massive estate in territory ravaged by guerrillas of the National Resistance Movement (MNR).

The estate, near Nhamatanda, about 120km west of Beira, is protected by a private militia provided by the Frelimo government and pays a proportion of the workers' wages in plastic tokens.

The deal, between Rowland and President Samora Machel was set up last year and grants Lonrho the right — for an undisclosed price — to grow cotton and food on about 40 000ha of land formerly farmed as a government co-operative.

Several other farms nationalised after independence were acquired by Lonrho in the agreement.

The estate lies 12.8km north of the Beira corridor road linking Zimbabwe with the Mozambique port. During the last four years, MNR guerrillas have razed villages and clashed repeatedly with Zimbabwean and Frelimo troops.

The estate buildings are surrounded by a 3m-high security fence topped with barbed wire.

SA-born project manager Caspar Bardenhorst denied there was any rebel activity in the area. "I have been here 12 months and I have seen no evidence of terrorism."

But other workers, black and white, claimed that the MNR had raided the place, but had been beaten off by a private security force.

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MOZAMBIQUE

LAND DISTRIBUTION IMPROVES CHIBUTO FARM PRODUCTION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Aug 86 p 3

[Article by Bento Niquice]

[Text] Xai-Xai--The private farmers in the district of Chibuto, in Gaza, said several days ago that the land distribution process which was launched in the region in 1982 is producing the desired effects, and has already made it possible to carry out concrete activities where the battle against hunger is concerned. The farmers made these statements during an interview granted them by Governor Francisco Pateguana, during which they presented him with foodstuffs they had produced.

The meeting took place in the office of the Gaza leader at the headquarters of the provincial party committee, and it was attended by party and government officials on various levels. Among those present was the first secretary and administrator of Chibuto, Bobo Francisco Chissano, who was accompanied by some of his closest colleagues.

On this occasion, the private farmers of Chibuto presented Governor Pateguana with a gift of 1 ton of cabbage, 1 ton of tomatoes, 100 kilograms of onions, 60 kilograms of potatoes and considerable quantities of carrots and peppers.

Governor Francisco Pateguana expressed his thanks on this occasion and said that the gift will be distributed to hospital and children's centers in some zones of Gaza.

The products presented to Governor Pateguana, we learned on this occasion, were voluntary contributions from all of the private farmers in Chibuto, and they were presented to this leader in salute to his recent appointment to his present post.

Agriculture Shows Progress

Some members of the commission established by the private farmers in Chibuto said when questioned by NOTICIAS that although difficulties continue to exist in the purchasing and assignment of resources and production factors, including both mechanized equipment and draft animals, farm production indices in the district, particularly this season, have been satisfactory.

However, this increase in production by the private sector in Chibuto has not been properly matched by other resources, particularly the transportation facilities needed for the shipment of the products which the district cannot consume.

According to the private farmers, their vehicles have been destroyed both in the province and elsewhere by the armed bandits, in some cases, and in others, they have been reduced to useless carcasses by excessive use.

The majority of the private farmers in Chibuto were in times past heavy producers of various animal species, particularly cattle, but their herds have now been reduced almost to zero because of plundering by armed bandits.

According to Ibrahimo Lalgy, one of the private farmers, who had 1,300 head of cattle in 1982 in the Alto-Changane region, his herd in the Chicumbane region in the district of Xai-Xai had been reduced to 600 cows by the middle of this year.

Antonio Jose Rodrigues de Almeida said that toward the middle of 1982, he was raising cattle and other animal species in the Xigubo region, Chicualacuala district. Prior to that time he had owned 1,400 head of cattle, about 1,000 hogs and approximately 800 goats. Due to the pillaging activities of the bandits, his farm project was transferred to the Mucotuene region, also in Chibuto, and Mapapa, in the district of Chokwe, with only 500 head of cattle.

Currently, the Almeida brothers' operation includes two farms, in addition to the livestock. One is in Mucotuene, where mainly truck-garden crops are raised, and the other, where rice is produced, is located in the Nwaxicoluane region, in Chokwe. These farms cover 50 and 80 hectares, respectively.

This individual said that the private farmers in Chibuto are faced with the death of the animals in their herds due to the difficulties experienced in obtaining the proper vaccines to combat their ailments.

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## LIMPOPO LAND RECLAMATION PROJECT DETAILED

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE (Farming) in English 12 Sep 86 p 16

[Text]

**AUTHORITIES** in Mozambique's southern Gaza province have begun to drain 1 250 hectares of swampland in the Limpopo valley to relieve land pressure.

It is hoped the land reclamation will provide extra space for hundreds of peasants living along the lower Limpopo river and on the outskirts of the provincial capital, Xai-Xai.

Groundwater from the surrounding hills accumulates between the high ground and the valley floor. Unable to seep further down due to a layer of thick, impermeable clay, the water forms bogs called *machongos*.

Drainage work was originally done by the Portuguese in the 1950s, using peasant labour, but was abandoned in the early 1970s. Now, after over a decade, the drainage system at Siaia, 30km north of Xai-Xai, is being rehabilitated and extended.

### CHANNEL

So far, work has been done on clearing old channels, draining *machongos*, and building an 11km-long main channel.

Between 1982 and February 1986

530 000 cubic metres of earth were moved. The land retained was to accommodate 2 879 communal families in quarter-hectare allocations, but land is still short, according to the Mozambican news agency AIM.

The work is the responsibility of the state-run Lower Limpopo Irrigation System (SRBL), and the overall project for the area will be presented to a Dutch non-governmental organisation, Hivos, in the hope of securing external financing.

The work on clearing the old secondary and tertiary channels is being done by peasants from six nearby villages who will benefit from land distribution, who work with water up to knee- or even waist-level.

SRBL is short of adequate machinery and uses outdated equipment. Drainage costs run to about US\$250/ha for a previously-drained *machongo* and US\$1 500 for a "virgin" one like the Lumane-Chicumbane swamp, where 777ha have been drained and over half the area cultivated.

The 11km channel collects water from 44 secondary channels and flows into the Lumane River, a tributary of the Limpopo.

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MOZAMBIQUE

GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLIES ANALYZED

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 23 Aug 86 p 8

[Article by Augusto de Carvalho]

[Text] Maputo--Mozambique is holding the second general elections for the People's Assemblies and the Popular Assembly (parliament) over a period of 30 days which began last Monday. Apart from consolidating these political structures, this process will be a test of the actual control the regime has over its territory.

While the RENAMO rebels continue to say they control vast populated zones, the elections are to be held in all localities, where the representatives for their respective assemblies are chosen. Direct balloting occurs only on the local level and is indirect on the others (administrative posts, province, district and nation), for the election of Popular Assembly members.

Samora Machel's regime, which is attempting to make the voting process a festive one, wants to renew the system, injecting new blood therein, through the choice of individuals capable of making it dynamic. As Oscar Monteiro, a member of the Political Bureau and president of the National Elections Commission, put it, "What is wanted is to strengthen the socialist system," the only one which, in his view, "will be capable of creating the conditions for justice, equality and peace, which have not been achieved to date."

The order of the day is the choice of deputies who can ensure the imposition of a new rhythm on the system within the guidelines established by the party, in a country which is at grips with hunger and war. This is a party which continues to include Marxism-Leninism in its ideology as the key to the resolution of the problems of the people of Mozambique, something which makes the election of anyone who openly advocates party pluralism unthinkable. In the elections, however, a deputy is not required to profess Marxism-Leninism, only to be "honest and patriotic," "without discrimination based on sex, race or religion."

Moreover, what Marxism-Leninism is or is not in Mozambique is still open to discussion, although those on the top level still have some difficulty in admitting openly that such a debate exists.

The electoral system is characterized by some curious aspects, particularly on the local level. A slate of candidates for deputies' seats is presented, the people meet, the candidates are questioned about their lives, and then a vote is taken by a show of hands. There was one case in which a candidate was rejected because he lived with two women (polygamy is still included among the Mozambican traditions in certain regions).

It can be concluded from the political practice in the last 9 years (the first Assembly members were elected in 1977) that the Popular Assembly, the highest organ of state power, has limited itself to criticizing the government, in some cases harshly, at its two annual sessions, and not infrequently serving as a sounding box for the discussions undertaken on the level of the Political Bureau or the government. It has not as a general rule contributed, as it should have, to the project of building the legal edifice of the state. It has limited itself to endorsing initiatives and approving them.

The new Popular Assembly is to elect its president for the first time, a responsibility which has previously fallen to the chief of state.

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MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

NAMPULA MARKETING CAMPAIGN--More than 2,300 tons of farm products were marketed in Nampula by 20 June of this year, representing 8 percent of the total to be marketed throughout the province. The goal for this season, which began on 2 June, calls for the marketing of 29,255 tons of grain, oleaginous and vegetable crops. According to sources in the province of Nampula, it is expected that the indices for the current season will be satisfactory. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Aug 86 p 8] 5157

NIASSA THREATENED BY FAMINE--Without a huge aid effort, 300,000 people may die in the northern province of Niassa after torrential rain in the region, the governor of Niassa, Mariano Matsinhe, said on 5 September. The famine threatens to be the worst in 200 years. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 13 Sep 86 p 7] /9274

CSO: 3400/87

ENVOY DISCUSSES ITALIAN POLICY TOWARD AFRICA

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 22 Jul 86 p 3

[Interview with Italian Minister Plenipotentiary Mario Scialoja by reporter Soule Manzo; date and place not specified; first two paragraphs are introduction]

[Text] "Italian aid to Niger's development will be intensified" states His Excellency Mr Mario Scialoja, the minister plenipotentiary and Cooperative Development coordinator for Africa.

His Excellency Mr Mario Scialoja, the Italian minister plenipotentiary and Cooperative Development coordinator for Africa, left Niamey on Sunday after a one-week stay in Niger. Before leaving, Mr Mario Scialoja talked to a SAHEL reporter about the bases of Italian policy toward Niger, the projects financed by his country (Keita, Damergou) and also about the prospects of Italo-Nigerien relations.

[Question] Mr Minister, you are coming back from a visit to the site of the Keita integrated Project: what impressions are you bringing back?

[Answer] I took advantage of my stay in Niger to visit the Keita Project carried out by the FAO; I brought back from it a very positive impression; I was impressed by the people's participation in the project, which I visited for a full day: I went to the various sites where attempts are made to control rain water, to reclaim arid lands,....

I observed that Nigerien authorities hold the project in high esteem; it was started up recently but it may not have reached its cruising speed yet. Obviously, we must wait for the project to progress a little further before saying whether it will be successful--as we hope--or not; but I believe we are on the right track. The problem of land reclamation is common to all the Sahel countries and I believe that our financial aid should be channeled in that direction.

We have great hopes of making Keita a model project that may possibly be extended to other areas of the country.

[Question] Regarding the Damergou Project, what should we expect from it, since we know that the FAI [Italian Assistance Fund] mandate expires in 1987, I believe?

[Answer] The FAI mandate expires in September 1986, 2 months from now.

This means that if Parliament approves another law for the extension of the FAI, after September 1986, the FAI will not be able to approve new projects. But all the projects that have been approved until the end of its existence will be carried out until the end....

[Question] Let us talk now about the already acquired funding for the teledetection center and for the training of its personnel.

[Answer] Taken as a whole, this is the AGRHYMET program that is carried out by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) whose objective is the use of meteorology for agriculture in arid-land countries.

One of the most important parts of this project is actually the teledetection center that will be used in the various Sahel countries to receive pictures from weather satellites and to interpret them in order to guide farmers.

At the end of the project, this teledetection center should be entirely managed by qualified personnel from African countries.

I know that the Italian Weather Bureau will be the Italian government agency that will train this personnel.

As you know, Italian funding for the project amounts to \$9,559,725. I don't remember the total cost of the project, but I am absolutely certain that Italy is the main contributor to the project by a quite sizeable margin: we are contributing the largest amount. Our financing has already been acquired and I believe that the project is going to start.

[Question] The International Center for Cattle-Breeding in Africa (ICCBA) has expressed the wish to get also a teledetection center: has Italy been approached to participate in its financing?

[Answer] As far as I know, no. But we are in the process of concluding an agreement with Kenya for the creation of a teledetection center at Mombasa: the agreement should be signed in Italy near the end of July 1986. But I don't know anything, at this stage, about the Addis Ababa teledetection center. However, I obviously do not rule out the fact that if we do not receive a request in this matter, we will not be able to participate in the organization of the center and at the moment, I am not aware of such a request.

[Question] Mr Minister, what are the bases of Italian policy toward Niger?

[Answer] Since 1982, the Italian government has advocated an Italian cooperation contribution to the Sahel in the amount of \$500 million. Niger has received \$90 million from the Cooperation Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to which must be added assistance from the Italian Assistance Fund (FAI, a temporary organization that was created 18 months ago for emergency problems in the Sahel). I don't know exactly the amount of this assistance that the FAI will give to Niger within the framework of this undertaking--I believe it will be approximately around \$40 million.

The total of Italian Cooperation aid to Niger that had been approved in these past years amounts to approximately \$130 million.

[Question] To conclude this interview, Mr Minister, tell us about the prospects of Italo-Nigerien relations.

[Answer] Italian aid to development in general has been greatly increased during the last 5 years after the approval of a 1979 law—Law No 38. We have now reached 0.34 percent of the Gross National Product (GNP) and the objective is to reach, before the end of the decade (1990), the total of 0.7 percent of the GNP set by the United Nations as the optimum percentage from industrialized countries in aid of developing countries.

In this prospect, I am sure that after the on-going projects are finished, Italian aid to Nigerien development will continue and will even be intensified.

Interview done by Soule Manzo.

#### PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. Top of p 3. His Excellency Mario Scialoja
2. Bottom of p 3. "I was impressed by the people's participation in the Keita Project, which I visited for a full day."

12260/12859  
CSO: 3419/302

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

EXAMPLES OF INCREASED COOPERATION WITH PORTUGAL CITED

Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 28 Aug 86 p 17

[Text] Relations between Portugal and Sao Tome and Principe are intensifying on all levels. We will mention here some specific cases.

Finalists at the Higher Agronomy Institute have visited Sao Tome to evaluate local agriculture. The group is headed by Prof Mendes Ferrao, and after their 10-day visit, the members are to submit a report on the rural development techniques used in this country.

On the other hand, a group of eight finalists at the Artur Navarro Nursing School in Lisbon are now in Sao Tome, where they will stay for a month to acquaint themselves with the realities of the situation in the health sector there, to propose educational members and to mobilize popular support for the struggle to improve health coverage. Another sector in which cooperation with Portugal will make itself felt is the afforestation of the islands. Portuguese technicians have begun a preliminary survey of the situation, collecting data in the first phase of a forest development project approved at the round-table discussion Sao Tome had with its development partners in November of 1985. This project, which will last 3 years and will have three phases, will require an investment of \$500,000.

Mixed Portuguese-Sao Tome enterprises have been established or are being established in the trade, agriculture and industry sectors. Included among them is the A Compensadora insurance enterprise, the only insurer in Sao Tome engaged in negotiations with Tranquillidade. It will begin operating as a mixed enterprise early next year.

5157

CSO:3442/311

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

PORtUGUESE INVESTMENT PROJECTS DESCRIBED

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Sep 86 p 17

[Text] Construction of a plastics factory in Sao Tome, with three Portuguese stockholders participating, will begin this year. The investment planned comes to about 89,000 contos, and the estimated production capacity is 1 million plastic items.

The factory is to be located in the Bobo-Forro industrial zone, covering an area of 100 square meters. It will produce plastic buckets, basins and footwear for sale on the archipelago's domestic market.

A hotel with 175 rooms is also to be built in Sao Tome. A delegation representing the Sheraton Hotel group, which wants to study the project and which will make contact with agencies in Sao Tome, is currently visiting that country.

The new hotel is to be built in a tourist zone, Praia da Juventude, about 10 kilometers to the north of the capital city. The investment planned comes to about 879,000 contos.

According to the technical proposal submitted, the new hotel unit will have gamerooms of the casino type, film-projection halls, suites and various conference rooms. During earlier talks, the Sheraton group submitted a financial proposal on the undertaking to the government of Sao Tome, which has already agreed in principle to the launching of the construction.

The investment projects for that African country which are expected to get under way this year also include the establishment of an alcohol and hard-liquor factory which will have the support of the Central Bank of Argentina.

That body has decided to grant a loan of about 430,000 contos to Sao Tome at a special interest rate of 5 percent. The state will participate directly in the alcohol-factory project along with private stockholders in Sao Tome.

5157

CSO:3442/311

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

ANC DRUG LINK ALLEGED--African National Congress members in Swaziland were collaborating with Mozambican drug traffickers who were using refugees as "cover" for their activities, a police source said. An officer said drug trafficking had become a major source of income for ANC Operators in Swaziland and other countries surrounding South Africa. A member had told him this was necessary because of an ANC instruction that "regional operations" should do their best to be financially self-sufficient. The ANC member also allegedly told the officer it was party of his organisation's strategy to encourage the use of drugs among Black youths in South Africa with a view to increasing civil unrest. [Text][Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Sep 86 p 12]/12828

CSO: 3400/84

UGANDA

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS--The Minister of State for Defence, Mr Ronald Bata, and National Resistance Army Commander Elly Tumwine have quietly returned home from a three week overseas tour which took them to among other places, the Soviet Union, China and North Korea. No official announcement was made of the trip but well-placed sources at the Ministry of Defence said today they had most likely gone to shop for weapons. The shopping list was said to have included heavy artillery guns and quite possibly helicopter gunships, a diplomatic source said. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 29 Sep 86 p 1 EA] /12913

CSO: 3400/106

## INDIA STUDIES FEASIBILITY OF SILK, RUBBER, KYANITE PROJECTS

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 12 Sep 86 p 11

### [Text]

INDIA'S state parastatal for import and export promotion, PEC, is actively involved in a number of proposed projects to be carried out on a joint-venture basis with the Zimbabwe Government. Feasibility reports will soon be completed on a silk industry in Zimbabwe, a rubber-manufacturing project, and a kyanite plant.

The first secretary (economic and commercial cooperation) in the Indian High Commission, Mr George Joseph, told the *Gazette* this week that the Indian government will soon recruit experts to carry out a pilot project on silk production in Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe will provide the infrastructural support and the Indian government will pay salaries in India for the experts. India produces silk on a commercial basis and has vast experience in its production.

### UNCOMPETITIVE

However, it has been argued that this country's labour charges are too high, and therefore the silk prices would be uncompetitive on the world market. It has been suggested that instead of carrying out the project on a plantation basis, domestic units — such as families, cooperatives, and groups of resettled farmers — should produce mulberry trees and sell cocoons to a state marketing authority.

The second project is for the growing and processing of rubber in Zimbabwe, and an Indian expert will arrive in Zimbabwe next month

to begin a study.

"Conditions for growing rubber in the Honde Valley appear to be very good, so an expert will be recruited to come and carry out a study. Once this study is concluded, the Indian government will give a report to the Zimbabwe Ministry of Agriculture. This project would create a lot of employment because rubber is a labour-intensive industry," said Mr Joseph.

A kyanite-manufacturing study has already been concluded, and the report is being studied by the Zimbabwe Mining Development Corporation (ZMDC). The project involves the calcining of kyanite to produce mullite, which is used in making refractory bricks.

Mr Joseph said: "The Ministry of Mines is very happy with the preliminary report, and the full report is expected in October. If the Zimbabwe Government finds the report acceptable, we are prepared to put up a twin plant.

"The first part will be for the cal-

cining of kyanite, and the second part will be using the mullite to make high-alumina refractory bricks. The preliminary report says that the calcining plant can produce more mullite than Zimbabwe requires, so there is a potential for exports. The refractory bricks plant can meet Zimbabwe's requirements in full, and create jobs for Zimbabweans," he said.

### RE-ROLLING MILL

The PEC has also considered a project for a steel re-rolling mill, also to be carried out on a joint-venture basis with the Zimbabwe Government.

Zimbabwe imports 185 000 tonnes of steel annually, and the cost of putting up such a mill would be less than the cost of importing the steel, according to Mr Joseph. The steel could be used for making rails, and this would save the country large amounts of foreign exchange, as well as saving time in the delivery of rail.

/9274

CSO: 3400/101

PRIVATE AIRCRAFT USE OF UNMANNED AIRFIELDS RESTRICTED

Harare THE HERALD in English 19 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] The flying in and out of unmanned airfields by private aircraft has been severely restricted with effect from Wednesday and written police authority will now have to be obtained 24 hours in advance of operating.

Private aircraft intending to operate in and out of unmanned airfields are now required to first obtain written permission of the protecting authority--the provincial police commander.

The Herald learnt yesterday that the Director of Civil Aviation had issued a notice to airmen (Notam) warning all aircraft operators and pilots that a 24-hour notice before an intended flight in and out was now required.

The Notam said: "With effect from September 17 no person shall fly or cause or permit to be flown in any private airstrip in Zimbabwe any foreign or Zimbabwe registered aircraft between the hours of 04.000UTC and 17.00UTC (6 am to 7 pm) on any day in violation of the orders made by the protecting authority (police)."

Submissions must be made to the nearest police station which will issue a written permit.

Night flying of private aircraft has already been restricted under an earlier ministerial order.

Zimbabwe has one of the largest fleets of privately-owned aircraft, most of which are owned by businessmen and farmers. There are scores of unmanned airfields mostly belonging to individuals and the DCA, all of which will be affected by the new restrictions.

Reasons for these new stringent regulations have not been made public, but it is reliably understood that they had to do with security.

Meanwhile, the DCA has declared the over over the Mazowe earth satellite station a restricted area (RA). This means that aircraft are not permitted to fly within a radius of five nautical miles of the station.

Consequences for contravening the regulations can be serious.

/9274  
CSO: 3400/101

BRIEFS

PETROL RATIONING DENIED--Harare--Zimbabwean Government officials have denied rumours that petrol is to be rationed. A Trade and Commerce Ministry spokesman said no directives on fuel rationing had been received. Queues formed at some service stations yesterday as motorists filled their tanks. It has been widely rumoured that rationing coupons are being printed as a contingency plan to cope with any fuel shortage. The chief executive of the Zimbabwe Promotion Council, Dr Norman Reynolds, said last week that, if South Africa retaliated against sanctions and Zimbabwe's economy became a siege economy, it would be necessary to save foreign currency and one way to do this would be to ration fuel. He said the government had a duty to prepare for eventualities of this kind and, if ration coupons were an aspect of such preparations, it could only be reassuring. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 18 Sep 86 p 11] /9274

PLO BUYS HARARE PROPERTY--The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has bought two properties for a total of \$77,500 in Avondale, Harare. According to the sale, listed in the latest property transfers list, the PLO bought Share 1 of Ceres Road, Avondale, from Ceres Road Investments (Pvt) Ltd for \$40,000, and Share 7 of Ceres Road from Ceres Road Investments, for \$37,500. A PLO spokesman yesterday said the organization's headquarters would not be moving from its present premises at No 1 Fairbridge Avenue, Belgravia, but he would not say what the new premises would be used for. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 12 Sep 86 p 2] /9274

CSO: 3400/101

SOUTH AFRICA

CONTRIBUTIONS OF AMERICAN BUSINESS IN SOUTH AFRICA QUESTIONED

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 30 Jul 86 p 7

[Editorial: "American Businesses a Burden"]

[Text] Anyone who has made a study of the interference factor of American businesses over the past 20 years must come to the conclusion that the great majority of American businesses scarcely constitute a benefit to our country.

Interference as reflected in the Sullivan code raises the question of whether American businesses ought not to be requested to give up and sell off their interests in the Republic. Moreover we know of very few countries where American businesses are not a pain in the neck and do not do more harm than good to the host country's affairs. The action last month by the American Chamber of Commerce in South Africa (Amcham) was without any doubt the last straw that finally broke our confidence in American businesses.

Tax

In addition, the following figures must be taken into account in assessing the usefulness of American investments in the Republic.

We estimate their sales at approximately 20,000 million rands. By American standards, the profits before taxes must amount to about 2,200 million rands, on which taxes of about 1,000 million rands are then payable.

The taxes are paid by the roughly 300 American businesses amount in reality to 100 million rands at the most. This, coupled with the employment figure of 125,000 workers and the excessive pressure that the American businesses exert on foreign currency reserves as a result of minimizing local content of secondary raw and supporting materials in manufacturing, clearly shows that on close examination, American businesses offer South Africa few advantages. The vacuum that their departure would leave behind will very rapidly be filled by the interest of other countries in South Africa and the acquisition of a large number of such businesses by national and other entrepreneurs.

The juicy reports that American businesses here can only with difficulty defend their presence in the face of American and other foreign political

influence--the so-called "hassle factor"--will be disposed of by their departure.

American businesses are welcome as always. But that they stay out of politics and make a positive and meaningful contribution to the economy is a primary requirement. Otherwise, few tears will be shed over their departure.

12906/13104  
CSO: 3401/177

VARIOUS OPPONENTS OF APARTHEID DISCUSSED (CONT.)

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 9 Jul 86 p 10

[Commentary by Dawie under the "From My Political Pen" rubric: "Out There There Are People Who Cling to 'Apartheid' Too"]

[Text] Those people in South Africa who so violently oppose the elimination of this apartheid measure or that apartheid institution should just realize that there are people abroad who are just as strongly against that as they are--for other reasons.

Those people are South Africa's bitterest enemies. They are afraid that the elimination of apartheid or even just the clear weakening of it would blunt their offensive against South Africa. That is why they would like to see apartheid maintained.

Muddle-headed

They are just as much in love with the word "apartheid" as the government's bitterest far-right opponents in South Africa.

This "fighters against apartheid" can be divided into various groups. For instance, there are those who, however muddle-headed they may be at times, are against apartheid on moral grounds and welcome any movement away from it.

Then there are those in whom something like a persecution mania has arisen over the years. The following words were written on this subject 11 years ago under this rubric: "It is characteristic of a persecution mania that the persecutor struggles furiously against any attempt to rob him of the object of his obsession. He feels that his purpose in life, his right to exist, his entire personality could disintegrate."

And then there are those whose target is the entire existing system in South Africa. For them apartheid is just something that can be exploited, an effective weapon they can use in their unceasing efforts to overthrow the present order in South Africa through revolution.

If they who are leading the fight against apartheid and have been leading it for years and who gradually have so infiltrated the ideas of respectable people and organizations that they have been won over to the idea that a revolution is unavoidable in South Africa unless the screw is turned tighter and tighter on this country.

Astonishing

It is astonishing that so many people of whom one could expect a sober, reasonable judgement have let themselves be dragged along by the flood of emotion that has grown over the years over apartheid. That this has happened is just proof of how strong that flood has grown.

To a large extent it has been fed by sly, usually selective propaganda, but also by ignorance and by inertia--the inertia common to all human beings when it comes to taking a bit of trouble to find out the truth and which causes them rather to be let themselves be led by "opinion makers."

Unfortunately, at times it has also been fed by what has been said and done in South Africa in the name of apartheid, things that could easily be exploited and that have brought the whole idea of apartheid into discredit, however well many people may have intended it. Much of that is due to precisely those people, or to kindred spirits of those people, who now oppose all efforts at reform.

#### No Acknowledgement

Even heads of state and government who know better find it difficult to keep their footing in the flood of blind emotion. After all, they have to take their next election into account.

And South Africa's enemies do everything in their power to keep that flood as strong as possible. Every time that South Africa moves a step further away from what the State President has described as the obsolete concept of apartheid, they redouble their efforts to keep the public's feelings on the boil.

Over and over we hear demands that "apartheid" be eliminated without it being made explicit what is meant by that and without the slightest acknowledgement of the significant reforms that have already been carried out in this country.

#### Sooner or Later

But it cannot go on like this forever. Because "the truth will out." Sooner or later, one hopes, it will get through to people what a great change has occurred in South Africa and is still taking place.

South Africa's bitterest enemies fear that day. That is why they try to dismiss everything that is done in South Africa as insignificant. If they could, they would also do everything in their power to try to prevent the government from going ahead with its reform.

This is in any case being done for them in South Africa by the Conservative Party and other parties and groups. Is it not strange how the interests of even diametrically opposed groups can sometimes coincide?

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CSO: 3401/171

SOUTH AFRICA

CHURCH SAYS 'VENGEFUL COUNTERSANCTIONS' WRONG

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Sep 86 p 11

[Text]

The Gereformeerde Kerk has warned that it would be wrong to implement counter-sanctions in revenge if sanctions were implemented against South Africa.

The church criticised talk of vengeful counter-sanctions, particularly against this country's neighbours who propagated sanctions against South Africa.

In its official publication *Die Kerkblad*, the Gereformeerde Kerk implied that South Africa should address the issue which gave rise to threats of sanctions, rather than talking about retaliating with counter-sanctions.

**RESPONSIBLE**

"Any criticism against a person or country must be weighed and considered to determine whether you are perhaps guilty — and responsible before God to fix what is wrong," it said.

Neighbouring countries could be hurt by counter-sanctions, but South Africa would have to live with them in the future.

Acts of vengeance were unchristian and negative.

Sanctions could mean an increase in unemployment. If that happened, Christians should use the opportunity to love their neighbour and do good.

If sanctions were implemented, the situation in the country would deteriorate, but a simpler lifestyle could serve the kingdom of God, *Die Kerkblad* said.

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CSO: 3400/77

SOUTH AFRICA

MARAIS CRITICIZES AFRIKANER RESISTANCE MOVEMENT POLICY

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 30 Jul 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "HNP Leader Warns AWB About Its Political Role--Boer People's State Not the Alternative"]

[Text] "The announcement by the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] of a political policy opposed to the policy of the HNP [Herstigte Nasionale Party] and other parties puts that organization in the middle of party politics."

So said the leader of the HNP, Mr Jaap Marais, during the party's Eastern Cape regional congress.

Mr Marais point out that the AWB's policy of restoring the erstwhile Boer republics is a political policy, and that the organization is playing the part of a political party. A political group does not need to have the word "party" as part of its name in order to play a party-political role. After the English War, the Transvaalers conducted their political struggle through an organization called Het Volk [The People], and in the Orange Free State it was called the Orangia Unie [Orangia Union].

Aim

The fact that the AWB finds itself in the party-political arena makes it illogical for it to reject party politics and hold up a partyless state as an objective. A partyless state can only exist if parties are prohibited, and then it comes down to a one-party state.

Mr Marais said that the fact that the AWB had founded a political party in 1980 and registered it under the name "White People's State Party" with the same leadership and so far still the same address as the AWB makes the organization's rejection of party politics incomprehensible. It is all the more incomprehensible inasmuch as the AWB declares that the White People's State Party pursues the same policy in connection with a Boer people's state as the AWB, which beyond all doubt naturally makes the Boer people's state idea a mere party-political issue. These are the facts that form the dividing line between the HNP as champion of the idea of White South Africa, and the AWB as champion of a Boer people's state.

## Difference

Mr Marais pointed to a statement by the AWB at a recent press conference to the effect that it will resist a takeover of power in South Africa by the ANC, and that votes in elections are irrelevant. If the AWB allows its actions to be determined by this, there is no conflict between the HNP and the AWB, because then the AWB is not playing the part of a political party with a policy that clashes with those of other parties, the HNP leader declared.

Earlier in his speech, Mr Marais said that in the present state of crisis people want to see a consolidation of opposition to the government and want to know what is standing in the way of that. The mere fact that more than one rightist political organization came into being after the HNP was founded in 1969 shows that there are differences. One important difference in political policy is the propaganda for a Boer people's state based on the historical territory of the Transvaal, the Orange Free State, and the New Republic in northern Natal, to the exclusion of the Cape and the rest of Natal. According to this policy, the entire Cape must become a Colored republic and Natal a Zulu republic.

This policy is being put forward in opposition to the HNP policy of a white South Africa, which comes down to the existing RSA minus the historic black homelands and a territory for the Colored people.

To implement any policy of this kind, either an election will have to be won or a coup d'etat will have to be carried out, Mr Marais said. If the Cape and Natal are excluded from a future white state, the voters of those provinces will rebel against parties that put forward such a policy. Friends and blood relatives of voters in Natal and the Cape will also rebel and oppose such a policy. This will close the way to an election victory.

"The HNP is not prepared to write off the Afrikaners in the Cape. In the 1890's, the people of the Cape made a very great contribution to the establishment of Afrikaans through the GRA [Society of True Afrikaners], and they were wholeheartedly on the Transvaal side in opposition to the British occupation of 1877. Later, thousands of men from the Cape fought on the side of the Boer republics in the English War. And after the 1914 rebellion it was the people of the Cape who collected money through the Mutual Aid Fund to pay the fines of the rebels. The Afrikaners of the Cape, Transvaal, the Orange Free State, and Natal were welded together into a people by the English War in particular. To draw a line between the people of the Transvaal and Orange Free State on the one hand, and the people of the Cape and Natal on the other based on state frontiers is unethical vis-a-vis the people of the Cape and Natal. Moreover, it is impractical politics that delays the overthrow of the government and broadens and deepens the divisions among Afrikaners."

The HNP finds no fault with the sentiment for a Boer people's state, but it cannot be an alternative to the policy followed by the HNP, Mr Marais declared.

12906/13104  
CSO: 3401/177

SOUTH AFRICA

TREURNICHT WANTS WHITE FATHERLAND FOR ALL

MB290521 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1703 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, 28 Sep (SAPA)--It was "immoral" for a party to continue governing with a specific policy other than the one for which they were voted into power, Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party [CP], said in Port Elizabeth this weekend. Speaking at the CP Cape Congress, Dr Treurnicht said the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, was committed to institutionalised power sharing which directly involved blacks in the running of the country and was seeking a mandate to achieve it by making it sound as plausible as possible.

Dr Treurnicht warned, the CP would "unmask him and his party" by demonstrating exactly how far they had already moved away from the previously stated policy. Whites in this country were a civilisation in danger of being swallowed up by Africa and if they relinquished political power without taking due precaution, they would lose everything. NP [National Party] policy could not succeed without white South Africans committing "cultural and moral suicide," he said.

Dr Treurnicht said he did not agree with the idea of a "boerestaat," a description used by some rightwing groups to denote a white South African fatherland. He had told "these people" that they spoke of a "boerestaat" yet it was "the boere who are betraying us." The CP's plan for a white fatherland provided a country where all whites, including the Afrikaners, could remain. It was a fact that in moving away from white sovereignty by introducing power sharing and integration had not created a politically or economically stable climate as people--both locally and internationally--did "not trust" in a country without political stability. This, he said, was not created by dividing the power with all the people and creating discord.

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CSO: 3400/81

SOUTH AFRICA

BOSHOFF DISCUSSES PLANS FOR FUTURE AFRIKANER STATE

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 30 Jul 86 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Cape, Natal, SWA in the People's State--Boshoff"]

[Text] Large parts of the Cape and Natal, as well as the southern part of South West Africa, may become part of a future Afrikaner people's state.

This position was taken by the leader of the Afrikaner Volkswag, Professor Carel Boshoff, during the recent congress of the Volkswag.

In a summing up and look at the future, Professor Boshoff proposed that SABRA [the South African Bureau for Racial Affairs] name an economic committee to work out proposals for the economic ordering of the Afrikaner people's state for submission to a subsequent meeting. Attention should also be given in the proposals to questions of principle, such as the nature of the economic system, the share of foreign enterprises, the elimination of foreign labor, industries that can be developed, and the economic policy that should be followed, Professor Boshoff said.

A committee for the geographical delimitation of the envisaged state must also be established.

"The broadest delimitation that can be contemplated is the white parts of the Transvaal, the Orange Free State, and northern Natal, the northern Cape, the Cape midlands as far as the Port Elizabeth coast to west of Mossel Bay, and the southern part of South West Africa. The eventual Afrikaner territory will probably have to be much smaller. The four largest metropolitan areas, or certain core areas of these, together with the black townships, must be severed from this white area and placed under separate management."

Delimitation is a fundamental matter and must take place as quickly as possible, Professor Boshof declared. Various proposals may be put forward, with the pros and cons of each. Consideration must be given in the choice to the inclusion of necessary requirements such as a harbor, key minerals, water, agricultural land, and existing industries. Afrikaner history and tradition must also be taken into account, as well as the defensibility of the territory.

Professor Boshoff said that Afrikaners must be convinced that a land and state of their own can be obtained if they really want it and are prepared to look the consequences in the eye. Every piece of land that is owned by a white, even if it is only the lot on which his house stands, can be made white practically overnight. Pretoria can be made white without difficulty, for example, if the whites who own the land want to do this. "If they don't want to do this, they must accept black rule and vanish from the scene as a people. Otherwise they will have to enslave and oppress the black people in political and other fields; they will not be able to maintain a just and morally well-grounded policy and way of life; they will have to tell posterity honestly: "We are now living well so that you may have no future; we accept on your behalf the future of the whites in Rhodesia."

Earlier in his speech, Professor Boshoff said that the Afrikaner is now living through a crisis just as great as when he decided to make the trek 150 years ago. More and more Afrikaners realize that the new constitutional arrangement that came into operation in 1983 is the direct cause of this crisis. The new arrangement was the result of a false reality in which the Afrikaner lived, because stability depended on the untenable circumstances that a minority of Whites successfully dominated a majority of blacks.

Before 1968, the government purposefully pursued a policy of separate development of the various peoples, Professor Boshoff said. Then political and social consideration became the predominant shaping forces, thanks to the consistent desire of the alien financial power for a unitary economy in a single mixed state. After 1968 the government gradually became more accommodating, and the concept of one economy in one state was finally accepted in its entirety. In this process economic forces got the upper hand and black labor power began to play a decisive role, Professor Boshoff said.

12906/13104  
CSO: 3401/177

SABRA OUTLINES EXCLUSIVE HOMELAND PLAN FOR AFRIKANERS

Exclusive Homeland Plan

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Sep 86 p 11

[Article by Kym Hamilton]

[Text]

A plan to ensure Afrikaner exclusivity in an independent white Afrikaner state was sketched for delegates at the South African Bureau for Racial Affairs (Sabra) congress in Pretoria at the weekend.

Professor Hercules Booyens of the University of South Africa, warned that Afrikaners were caught up in a process of reform which they did not vote for.

The only reform the Afrikaner could support was one which subscribed to the principles of freedom in one's "own" country under an "own" government.

Partition, delegates were told, was the only solution.

The territory would have to be sovereign, unified, have a First World economy and be based on Afrikaner Calvinistic principles and traditions.

It would have to be able provide enough water and agricultural land, but should not be too big for Afrikaners to manage on their own or it would eventually culminate in a multiracial state.

A new design was needed for

an Afrikaner nation which would probably never number more than 5 million people and of this, only about 3 million would probably live within the borders of the new state.

Although no map and formal boundaries had been established, Afrikaners could start establishing a core area.

It would be fatal to ignore the development of the rest of South Africa. Provision must be made for other nations to find a home in their own independent territories.

The first step was the recognition that foreign black labour would have no place in the new state. Afrikaners would have learn to do all their own work.

They should unite to ensure they won the next election.

However, if such a victory was not possible, Afrikaners could work together to establish their own state.

They could use property ownership rights to make their land white and buying power to support only those who identified with their aims.

Afrikaners had to start work now establishing their own exclusive territorial areas, living patterns and working environments. This would offer some protection should the country fall under black majority rule.

Pretoria 'Capital' of Afrikaner State

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Sep 86 p 11

[Text]

The new Afrikaner whites-only South Africa would have Pretoria as its capital city.

A delegate at the South African Bureau for Racial Affairs

annual congress in the city at the weekend, Mr Dirk Viljoen, said Afrikaners had to be realistic in their expectations for their own territory.

Metropolitan areas such as the Witwatersrand, Cape Peninsula, Durban/Pinetown, Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage would have no place in the new state. In these areas racial mixing

was already too far advanced.

The new country would be white only, would not rely on black labour in any way and would have to be self-sufficient, he said.

However, the cultural history of the Afrikaner would be taken into consideration when drawing up the boundaries of the new territory.

### HN P Leader Urges Verwoerd Policies

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Sep 86 p 11

#### [Text]

Claims that the late Dr H F Verwoerd's policies had failed were rejected yesterday by delegates at the South African Bureau for Racial Affairs' annual congress in Pretoria.

Delivering a commemoration speech to the former Prime Minister, Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the HNP, called on Afrikaners to enter the power struggle between the races in South Africa.

The fight for a country in keeping with the dreams of Dr Verwoerd would not be won by constitutional innovations and clever talking.

It would only be won by calling on the inner strength of the Afrikaner to fight to keep what was his, said Mr Marais.

Under the rule of Dr Verwoerd, South Africa was a prosperous country, he said.

#### INSTABILITY

The move away from racial discrimination had led to instability, unleashed revolutionary powers and led the country to such an "ungovernable" situation that a state of emergency had to be declared, he said.

He urged Afrikaners to return to Dr Verwoerd's vision of a policy based on separate de-

velopment and a whites-only homeland where blacks were temporary sojourners.

Mr Marais said the disintegration of Dr Verwoerd's policy started as far back as 1964 when the present State President, Mr P W Botha and a former Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster, embarked on their campaign to undermine Dr Verwoerd's leadership.

It was these two men who first intimated to New Zealand that the presence of a Maori in an All Black rugby touring team would be acceptable, said Mr Marais.

### All-White Blueprint

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Sep 86 p 11

#### [Article by Kym Hamilton]

#### [Text]

The right-wing Bureau for Racial Relations committed itself to drawing up the design for a new country for the Afrikaner nation at its annual congress in Pretoria at the weekend.

In a declaration of intent, chairman Professor Carel Boshoff said the organisation remained dedicated to its policies drawn up in 1952 under the leadership of Dr H F Verwoerd.

Future research would spotlight the desire of the Afrikaner to live freely in his own exclusive territory, Professor Boshoff told less than 100 delegates.

The following guidelines would be used:

- A unified territory;
- Afrikaner history and traditions would be taken into consideration;
- The borders would have to be

easily defended;

- The area would have to have a harbour, key minerals, water, agricultural land and established industries;
- The four largest metropolitan areas would be excluded;
- The land would have to be able to support at least 4 million people.

Professor Boshoff said whites other than Afrikaners would be welcome.

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CSO: 3400/86

SOUTH AFRICA

NP SAID USING SABC AS PROPAGANDA CONDUIT

MB290734 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1551 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, 28 Sep (SAPA)--The SABC was deliberately trying to "denationalise" whites in South Africa and "condition them into capitulation" by disseminating blatant National Party [NP] propaganda. This was the viewpoint of Mr Tom Langley, Conservative Party [CP] MP for Soutpansberg, who was addressing the CP cape congress in Port Elizabeth this weekend.

Mr Langley, whose position as CP spokesman on Foreign Affairs includes the SABC, told the congress that the SABC's attempt to condition whites was a deliberate psychological one aimed at getting integration accepted. The congress was asked for guidance as to whether CP members should refuse to pay TV licences in protest against the "broadcast of biased NP propaganda and the calculated attempts to condition whites towards integration by means of multi-racial programmes and advertisements." Mr Langley replied that, while the CP could not encourage people to break the law by refusing to pay TV licences, he suggested that members should do whatever they felt they had to do.

There was no doubt that the SABC was "his master's voice," Mr Langley said and the only question was: "Who is the master and who is the voice?"

He accused the SABC of misinformation, saying it did this by advising the public that the CP would be making a certain announcement, even before the announcement was made, warning them not to believe it. Mr Langley said he understood that staff at the SABC were even being used specifically to keep the NP informed on various matters of importance.

The increase in the number of American programmes--many of them with multi-racial casts--demonstrated how the corporation was trying to "denationalise and even Americanise" whites. These programmes had replaced European productions where the characters were all white and mixing of the races was not portrayed.

Responding to delegates objections to political and sport programmes on Sundays, Mr Langley said one way of differentiating between liberal socialists and conservatives was to examine their attitudes to traditional

values and morals. Under the NP, the Sabbath had been reduced to the position of just another ordinary day but a CP government would restore its sanctity as a day of honour, he said.

While the methods presently used by the SABC to disseminate NP propaganda were blatant enough, Mr Langley warned that "when the election comes," they would increase. Already the Bureau for Information "manipulated the news" but this too would increase for the election, he predicted.

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CSO: 3400/81

SOUTH AFRICA

CONSERVATIVE MP PROMISES INDIAN, COLORED HOMELANDS

MB271305 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1240 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, 27 Sep (SAPA)--It was not apartheid but integration which had failed in South Africa and this was proved by the fact that homelands such as Traskei and Ciskei did not have to deal with unrest which plagued white South Africa. This was the opinion of Ferdie Hartzenberg who was addressing the Cape Congress of Conservative Party [CP] at a beachfront hotel in Port Elizabeth today. Dr Hartzenberg said that it proved the weakness of integration when one considered that independent black homelands where blacks governed themselves had none of the problems of violence and unrest that were so prevalent in South Africa.

Outlining policy if the CP came to power, Dr Hartzenberg said blacks would only be able to work in areas nearest their homeland, thus restricting them to the "natural zones" from which they came. The CP would also ensure that there would be no building of new black townships or extension of existing black residential areas. Work permits would be issued to all blacks. Only a black with a work permit would be permitted within the borders of South Africa in order to control the number of "aliens."

Citizenship would be the sole right of white South Africans and no other races--including Indians and coloureds who would be granted their own "homelands"--would be allowed to hold SA citizenship. Land ownership and political rights would also be the sole prerogative of whites. Trade unions would only have white members as they alone would be citizens of the country and entitled to them. He said trade unions were the tools of communism and were increasingly being used as a political weapon.

The policy would be implemented to the most minute detail. Citizens on black independent areas would even have to register births, deaths and marriages in their own homelands and black drivers would have to register and licence vehicles in their areas.

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CSO: 3400/81

## SOUTH AFRICA

### MOTSUENYANE ATTENDS NAFCOC CONFERENCE

#### Interview With DIE BURGER

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 10 Jul 86 p 11

[Article: "National Council--NAFCOC Makes Participation Conditional on Demands Being Met"]

[Text] Members of NAFCOC [National African Federation of Chambers of Commerce], the black chamber of commerce, will be prepared to serve in the government's planned National Council only if blacks have already received representation in the government, according to Dr. Sam Motsuenyane, chairman of NAFCOC.

Dr. Motsuenyane, who is attending the 22nd annual conference of NAFCOC in Cape Town, spoke yesterday in a conversation with DIE BURGER about various aspects of his organization's goals and views of certain political problems and their possible solution.

He pointed out that NAFCOC views the institution of the National Council as a waste of time.

"If the government is prepared to let blacks participate in the country's present political system, why does it not do so? Surely it is senseless for our people to have to serve on committees, councils, and so on and so forth in order to present proposals to a government about how to govern the country while we are not represented in that government."

Dr. Motsuenyane said that NAFCOC will reconsider its position on participation in the National Council when the government has laid down clear guidelines about the direction it intends to move in and the role the National Council will play. Until then, no credible black leaders will appear to talk with the government.

On the subject of disinvestment in South Africa, Dr. Motsuenyane said that NAFCOC is still in favor of conditional investments in this country, investments that benefit blacks.

#### Policy

"Increasing pressure from certain groups within the organization, however, have now caused us to reconsider that position. A decision on NAFCOC's future policy on disinvestment will be made at a conference later this year," he said.

"However, people have to realize that there are various interest groups within NAFCOC and that the organization's policy is determined by how the most members feel about a given question. I feel, however, that if a disinvestment campaign is a way to bring about political change in South Africa, then it must be considered."

Dr. Motsuenyane said that the disturbances currently troubling the country particularly hurt businessmen in black residential areas.

"Many black companies have already been burned down, which leads to the destabilization of black communities. NAFCOC is busy at present with a study of the problem and a report will be presented later this year."

He criticized the government for its condition that Nelson Mandela must renounce violence before he will be released.

Despite his criticism of the present system, he is positive about the future of black businesses in South Africa.

#### Economy, Politics Seen Intertwined

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 9 Jul 86 p 12

[Editorial: "Businessmen and Violence"]

[Text] The way in which the economy and politics have become intertwined in South Africa was clear in the speech which Chairman Dr. Sam Motsuenyane delivered yesterday in Cape Town at the annual conference of the black chambers of commerce (NAFCOC).

Dr. Motsuenyane draws a rather harsh, negative picture of the government. It is portrayed as the primary cause of decisions made by NAFCOC, including one not to work actively for new investments in South Africa unless certain conditions are met. The least that can be said is that there may be serious doubts about the wisdom of such an approach if one believes that the 20th century has irrefutably proved that democracy can only flourish in industrialized countries with a high level of prosperity.

In addition, the chairman of NAFCOC sets conditions that the government is to meet, such as the release of Nelson Mandela, dropping the ban on the ANC, and a readiness to negotiate with representative black leaders.

In this connection it is striking that NAFCOC does not demand that the ANC and other radical organizations stop their policy of violence.

Renunciation of violence is in fact the sole condition the government sets for negotiations with anybody and any organization. The agenda is open and there is no other obstacle to negotiations.

This is a justified demand, particularly since it is clear that intimidation and fear of violence is the primary reason why black leaders are slow to negotiate with the government.

It is not just that violence is a serious obstacle to the start of negotiations; as long as there is the threat of further violence, there can be no successful negotiations, because who can negotiate with a party that will resort to more bombs if it does not get its way?

NAFCOC, an organization that is eager for black businessmen and entrepreneurs to play their rightful role in a peaceful and progressive South Africa, cannot escape this thorny question. Its members too will have to exert much stronger pressure against the policy of violence and terrorism if they want to realize their ideals.

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CSO: 3401/171

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT DENIES POLICY OF RENT EVICTIONS

MB231632 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1625 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, 23 Sep (SAPA)--Although the rent boycott has now spread to some 46 townships causing a loss in revenue of about R40 million a year, the government had no programme to give attention to the issue. A Department of Constitutional Development and Planning spokesman also said the government was not running any programme to evict rent defaulters. It was the prerogative of the 235 black local authorities in South Africa "to take steps to collect dues," the spokesman said.

Replying to a series of questions, the department was unable to say how many township dwellers were in arrears with their rent, or how much money the town councils were losing as a result. But the spokesman said: "The failure of residents to pay their dues is causing concern to both the local authorities concerned and the government. These local authorities are urged to take steps to collect the outstanding amounts." The spokesman said the majority of residents wanted to pay their rent, but were subjected to intimidation and prevented from paying.

Academics monitoring the boycott estimated that some 46 townships were losing about R40 million a year due to the rent boycott.

Meanwhile, the numbers of municipal policemen in townships, who are reportedly being used to deal with rent defaulters, have swelled to thousands in recent years as the number of autonomous councils grew from 42 in 1984 to 235 this year. Municipal policemen are normally armed with 9mm pistols and shotguns, and have been involved in a number of shootings. The most recent published case occurred in Soweto at the weekend, when two people, including Mrs Constance Rankuntu, 24, the mother of a 2-year-old child, was shot dead at a night vigil.

The department--which subsidises the municipal policemen's salaries--was unable to say, however, how many municipal policemen there were now in South Africa. Councils are empowered to appoint 1.7 municipal policemen for every 1,000 residents.

Newspapers are currently able to report on the municipal forces actions, since they do not fall under the definition of "security forces." It is rumored in Pretoria, however, that the definition may be extended to ban reporting on their actions, which would consequently restrict full coverage of events around the rents crisis. A lawyer said this would be an alarming development. "The authorities should rather stop the shootings than ban them being reported upon," he said.

Asked if central government would allow council services to run down due to lack of funds, the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning spokesman said: "It is not the policy of the government to subsidise local authorities, but in cases where a need is encountered, assistance may be considered." The spokesman said those in arrears with their rent due to indigency could apply to their local authorities for remissions. "Evictions are only considered when people are in a position to pay, but refuse to do so," he said.

Some 21 people were killed and 92 injured in Soweto on 26 August in riots reportedly sparked off over the rents issue. Seven people were shot in Sharpeville on Monday last week, during a period of unrest which had also been linked--non-officially--to the non-payment of rent and the threat of evictions.

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CSO: 3400/81

SOUTH AFRICA

POLICE COMMISSIONER ON INTENDED USE OF NEW CONSTABLES

MB231326 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1304 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, 23 Sep (SAPA)--The commissioner of police, Gen P.J. Coetzee, today described as "sensationalism" reports that the special constables being trained at Koeberg were to be used against "comrades" in the townships. In a statement issued by police public relations in Pretoria, Gen Coetzee emphasised the special constables were intended to assist police in "combatting crime in general."

He assured the public he would not tolerate irresponsible action by staff under his control which could damage the proud professional record of the force. "The special constables will receive further in-service training after their basic training and operate under supervision," the statement said. "Media reports implying the constables would, after basic training, be sent into townships armed with guns and sjamboks [whips] to deal with certain groups of troublemakers is, to say the least, misleading."

Arming of police was determined by the nature of duties and circumstances at a given time, General Coetzee said. He added that it had been proven that police on foot patrol served as a deterrent to would-be criminals and served as an undeniable link between the police and the public, stimulating mutual trust and promoting an orderly community. The special constables, in clearly recognisable uniform and supervised by permanent police, would serve in this capacity, General Coetzee said.

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CSO: 3400/81

SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL PARTY FARM POLICY CONDEMNED

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 30 Jul 86 p 10

[Column: "Piet Petoors Talks Farming--"Agricultural Policy Impoverishes Farmer and Consumer"]

[Text] In the long run, the consumer cannot afford bankrupt food prices. As long as South Africa's agricultural policy ignores this simple truth, it will hobble from a disappointing white paper to a worthless reconstruction plan and still get nowhere.

For decades the government has followed a policy of making the country's inefficient, labor-intensive industries competitive by keeping food prices low. The still-growing black unemployment and falling industrial productivity show that this policy has failed. It is time that the government came up with another plan to make South African industry a success. The decline of agriculture has always been far too high a price to pay for the growth of industry, but now even this impossible sacrifice has become totally senseless.

Economic ignoramuses have told us for years that agricultural prices must be "market-based." Corn, milk, and other commodity prices cannot as a rule be determined by cost--no, they must be fixed by what the market is ready to pay.

Unless it is qualified, this is a superficial wisdom that takes no account of the structure of the market.

"Market forces" are such that agriculture is simply obliged to accept the price offered on both the input and the output sides. Its suppliers and its customers determine its costs and prices. Without the protection of the Marketing Act, agriculture is in no position to compete on an equal footing in the free market with the purchasers of its product--all the more so when there is a Marketing Act in force, but is is used by the minister of agriculture as a weapon against the farmer instead of as a means of protecting him against the unequal forces of the market.

On the input side, the farmer has no say in the price of his cost factors either. Where is the free market that determines the price of diesel fuel, tractors, the raw materials of artificial fertilizer, or sprays? The state determines the price of diesel fuel largely on the basis of tax

considerations. The price of phosphates is determined on the basis of the wage and profit decisions of the state monopoly enterprise Phoscor [Phosphate Development Corporation], in which agriculture has no say. The price of nitrogen fertilizer is determined by the import duties the state imposes on ammonia and the unwillingness of Sasol [South African Coal, Oil and Gas Corporation] and AECI [not further identified] to follow proper cost effective principles in their nitrogen production.

The price of tractors is determined by four factors: the production costs of the unproductive ADE [not further identified] plant, the state's import duties, the waste that results from the fragmentation of the tractor industry into seven ineffective assembly plants--the "seven dwarfs" economists joke about, and the supply policy of the seven foreign mother companies. The price of sprays is basically determined by the government's policy of pretending that the suppliers are not mere packers, but actually bona fide manufacturers in need of tariff protection.

And what about the most dangerous price increase of all, the interest rate atrocity which is crammed down the farmers' throats--this make-believe "market rate of interest" that in reality was, and still is, the manipulated interest rate of the government and the Reserve Bank?

Where, in all these things, are these free "market forces"?

Where, in the marketing of agricultural produce, does the organized producer have a free hand in the expansion of his market? How can the government demand on the one hand that the prices of his products be determined by the "market," and on the other hand hinder the producer of meat and dairy products from expanding his market by officially endorsing the cholesterol story, long since scientifically shown to be untrue and found to have been a mere long-term publicity myth put out by the margarine interests?

The unavoidable consequences of the government's policy of simultaneously keeping the price of agricultural products low and the cost of agricultural inputs high has been that agriculture has become an increasingly uneconomic industry. However, since agriculture is not ruled by mere motives of profit, but has its own laws, unprofitability has not led to an immediate exodus of farmers from the industry. Farming losses certainly led to the destruction of capital, but the farmer went on farming and in reality lived on the inflationary increase in the value of his land. How many farmers were obliged to increase their mortgage loans in order to retire, while their sons took over the farm with a higher debt, under the assumption that the farm would in fact be able to pay off the load of debt over the son's lifetime?

Now that the government has taken the disastrous little game of farming losses and capital destruction in agriculture too far and land prices are no longer rising, there is no more capital left to sacrifice unless the farmer gives way. More and more farmers have to sell out so that the purchase price of the farm at least wopes out the debt, even though the farmer has to trek to the city with empty hands. If the financial interests don't buy the farm, another farmer will estalblish himself on the land with a smaller debt, which the farm

may still perhaps be able to bear in a good year. If drought intervenes, the new farmer's burden of debt will also increase, and after ten or fifteen years his labor and capital will also have been wiped out as a result of government policy, simply in order to enable the industrial worker in the city to buy food cheaply.

The government is playing Russian roulette, with the revolver held to the farmer's head. Its so-called aid measures are less than the proverbial drop in the bucket of agricultural losses and in any case just contribute further to farm debt. The government is unwilling to take the necessary measures to correct the situation, because they run counter to its financial, industrial, and market policy. To think that the consumer in the city will benefit from this short-sighted urban bumpkin wisdom. The impoverishment of agriculture drains the soil of its phosphate reserves, cornfields sour, pasture is overworked, flocks grown smaller and smaller--the productive potential of our agriculture is disrupted and the consumer will in the future have to pay twice as much if the country wants to stay self-sufficient in its food requirements.

If not, we become just one more food-poor African country, a Third World country like Zaire or Bangladesh.

The consumer, like the farmer, can no longer afford this government policy. To tell the truth--they can no longer afford this government.

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CSO: 3401/177

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

PROMOTION OF COLORED FARMERS--There will be advantages of more than one kind if more opportunities are provided for coloreds in agriculture as planned by the Council of Ministers of the Council of Representatives with the purchase of farms. The guidelines laid down by the Council for the additional agricultural land also give evidence of far-sighted planning to achieve certain goals. The Council places a great premium on the agricultural usefulness of land and one of its goals is to purchase farms with economic potential that border existing rural areas. Furthermore, it is intended to purchase land that can be developed to support more than one farmer, particularly for irrigation projects. These plans will of course create more employment for coloreds. Not only will this give them a larger share in the country's agricultural production, but it can also help combat the depopulation of the countryside. Moreover, the settlement of more colored farmers can prevent good agricultural land in remote areas from lying unused. Thousands of coloreds are involved in agriculture but only a small number are in a position to farm independently. Many others who yearn to work a little land of their own but perhaps cannot afford it or for other reasons cannot acquire land, can still get that chance in the future through the Council of Representatives' agricultural policy. Just as many white farmers have already been enabled to stay on their farms or to acquire land through government aid, so too do coloreds need aid. This in fact forms part of the improvement of the rural colored communities, which otherwise would join the flood toward the overcrowded cities. [Editorial Report] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 9 Jul 86 p 12] 12593/6091

RIFT AMONG BROEDERBOND--A serious rift is growing in the ranks of the Afrikaner Broederbond over the circulation of a secret document among members suggesting the possibility of ANC participation in the drawing up of a new constitution. "We are entering a serious crisis," a senior Broederbond member said yesterday. He said several members had objected to the document which also propagates immediate "grey areas," a black majority in Parliament and a socialist system for blacks parallel to a free market system for whites. The document proposes that radio and television be used to condition whites to accept racially integrated residential areas. "What is happening now is a total contradiction of what the Broederbond has always stood for," a right-wing source in the movement said. "If this is the course on which they are going to continue, the organisation might as well be disbanded." Professor Pieter de Lange, chairman of the Broederbond, was not available for comment. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Sep 86 p 18] /9317

ASSISTANCE WITH ILLEGAL LABOR--The South African minister of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, has made an urgent appeal to organized commerce and industry to help his department solve the problem of illegal labor in South Africa. Mr Botha told the Natal Chamber of Industries in Durban that there were about 1.3 million foreigners working illegally in South African commerce, industry, and agriculture. Mr Botha said the government wanted to train at least .25 million jobless by March next year for jobs that were in demand. He said that programs to help the unemployed, and for which the government had set aside almost \$400 million over the past 2 years, would continue for 5 more years. He said that by the end of March this year, more than 300,000 unemployed had been placed in employment through the program. [Text] [Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 26 Sep 86] /9604

SAP DENIES DEATH SQUAD ACTS--A death squad with alleged South African connections is feared to be operating in Lesotho and has killed at least three African National Congress (ANC) members and kidnapped one. According to Lesotho citizens who were too afraid to be named, the hit squad operates quite openly in co-operation with the Lesotho police. They claimed the Lesotho police had declined to act on the grounds that it could not protect ANC sympathisers. Allegations that the death squad members included South African Police has been denied in a statement by the SAP public relations division. The commissioner of the Lesotho police could not be contacted for comment but a senior Lesotho policeman also denied such involvement. The people allegedly killed by the hit squad during a three-day period in July were a former Soweto student, Joseph Mothopeng, a Lesotho medical technologist, Mpho Makete and an unidentified woman ANC sympathiser. During the same period Simon Makheta, caretaker ANC representative in Lesotho, was kidnapped by the squad. After he was bundled into a car, two shots were fired. Makheta has not been seen or heard from since. Father Michael Worsnip, General Secretary of the Christian Council of Lesotho said: "I can confirm that the Christian Council has heard consistent allegations of an anti-ANC vigilante squad operating in Lesotho. We don't know who they are or what they are doing." [Text] [Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 14 Sep 86 p 2] /9317

MINISTER: AVOID MIXING SCHOOL, POLITICS--Political beliefs and ideologies should not find they way into South Africa's classrooms, the Transvaalse Onderwysvereeniging (TO), heard in Pretoria yesterday. "School teachers must avoid furthering their own political standpoints in their classrooms," said the Minister of National Education Mr F.W. de Klerk. Speaking at the TO's 80th annual general meeting, Mr de Klerk said children should not--through education--become playthings in the world of adult politics. "If parents' political differences find their way into the playgrounds and classrooms, teachers are failing in their duties," he said. He said the professional status of the teacher carried with it an enormous amount of responsibility. "People look towards us for positive leadership and our first duty is to serve the child by sound, unbiased education," he said. Mr de Klerk called on Afrikaans teachers to support and assist their colleagues of other race groups. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Sep 86 p 3] /9317

CSO: 3401/171

SOUTH AFRICA

ANC SECRETARY CALLS FOR NON-RACIST DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

Niamey LE SAHEL DOMANCHE in French 24 Aug 86 pp 4, 5

[Interview with Alfred N'Zo, ANC secretary-general, by Boubacar Sidi Ahmed]

[Text] Somewhere along the Cairo Road to Lusaka, at one of the countless ANC offices... For security reasons, Oliver Tambo, current leader of the African National Council (ANC), seldom visits here, and, on the rare occasions when he does so, he is invariably in disguise. This, however, in no way affects the efficiency or the gung-ho attitude that pervades the office our reporter visited. That is where he met the ANC leader. Despite his advanced age, Alfred N'Zo is still a vigorously active man. In this interview, he talks about the potential impact of economic sanctions on Pretoria, about the OAU, and about the rest of the many unresolved issues that block any acceptable settlement of the situation in South Africa.

[Question] As pressure from the international community upon South Africa mounts, what can you tell us about the likelihood of a change in ANC tactics within the fairly near future?

[Answer] First of all, ANC has been steadily and urgently crying out to the international community to take action against apartheid. In the ANC view, that would add to the pressure already thrust upon the system by our people's struggle inside our country. The combination of the two sources of pressure could mean the prime factor in the destruction of the apartheid system: to put it another way, we are deeply grateful for this international action on our behalf.

We would make special mention of the support we receive from the front-line countries and from the OAU in general, which have never wavered in their support for our people's struggle to reclaim what is rightfully theirs.

Some of these countries, particularly those on the front line, are doing so at great risk to their development, not to mention their very existence. You know that they have made great sacrifices for the cause of economic sanctions about to be imposed

against South Africa; this is demonstrable in the apartheid system's reaction to my country and even to Zimbabwe, particularly now that the Commonwealth nations have agreed that sanctions must be imposed against the apartheid regime. We deeply appreciate all this help and this moral support from these countries whose leaders have decided to go forward, come what may.

[Question] Can one say the same of the French-speaking African countries?

[Answer] Much as it goes against the grain, we must first consider the result of joint efforts, by which I mean those of the OAU member nations that have mounted sustained efforts for adoption of resolutions at summit meetings. I am talking about those unanimously adopted to signify approval of action against apartheid.

On the other hand, we get the impression that some countries that voted against the resolutions, arguing that the only way to deal with the situation is to sit down and engage in dialogue took that position to please Great Britain, to go along with the theory of "constructive engagement" and others of that ilk...

Very fortunately for us, there are not many such countries.

[Question] But didn't the ANC meet with an American ambassador some time ago?

[Answer] Of course! It had to be done! We had to grasp at this chance to explain, in detail, our people's position, to make it clear to the American ambassador what our struggle was all about. That was the first time such contact had ever occurred between us and the United States, at any such lofty official level.

Our people, living in South Africa, had no alternative but to embrace the strategy of armed struggle and violence to put an end to the despicable apartheid system.

Our people's struggle, led by the ANC, has yielded much fruit: at the purely domestic level, the central point in our struggle was to mobilize our people to take action. That is why you are reading about strikes by workers who are demanding better wages and better working conditions.

They had also taken action whose goal was freedom for all those who had been arrested and detained.

All this must be understood, because repression in South Africa has got the upper hand over all peaceable patterns for solving this problem that is apartheid.

In all these instances, this is part of our strategy against the current regime in South Africa. The combination of these two approaches shows you the all-encompassing scope of the struggle in which ANC is engaged.

[Question] There are people who tend to see communism lurking behind every bush. That leads them to say very often that if the ANC ever gets into power, it will mean...

[Answer] Of course they do! And it's nothing but a pretext. What you have to keep constantly in mind is this: while ANC is totally committed to this struggle, our organization is also party to discussions with whites from other sections of the interior of South Africa. We do this to mobilize these sections against the apartheid system. This is why, for us, discussion is important. Through it, we can get our people's point of view across to white businessmen, some of whom have come to Lusaka to meet with ANC members.

There you have the other aspect of our approach; you might call it our political and diplomatic front, so as to nip all speculation in the bud. By extension, ANC stands ready to meet with anyone who wants to discuss the situation in South Africa. It was this attitude that led us to meet with the British representative, who had, incidentally, admitted that ANC simply cannot be shut out from the quest for peace in South Africa. It is vital that everybody understand our movement's position, understand our policy, our strategic objective, the fact that its perspective is global in scope: that would certainly allow us to dismiss the fallacious attitude of those portions of the media that are hostile to us.

At a completely different level, the goal for which we strive is the creation of a non-racist, fundamentally democratic, and united society. One society, within which all citizens, black and white, will have a part in designing and building the future of their country. You can see why it would be rash, then, to predict just what political system will be chosen. All that concerns us for the moment is putting an end to the privilege that only the minority can make its voice heard in this country. That goal is based on a program that is no secret at all and which is written into the freedom charter. It clearly stipulates that South Africa belongs to the people who live there: blacks and whites. Hence, no government may impose a political system that is not rooted in the will of all South Africa's people.

To reply to another aspect of your question, I can tell you that one thing is already certain: certain countries that cherish that idea know that if there is a change in the political system in South Africa, they will no longer be able to exploit the riches of our country as they are doing now through the multinationals;

at the same time they are exploiting our people, abetted by the laws promulgated by the apartheid system.

They are hag-ridden by the fear of losing the super-profits they pocket at the expense of our peoples.

[Question] Botha had declared and even suggested a degree of reform some time ago, including the matter of the pass-law, the marriage laws, etc...

[Answer] You know, Botha's declaration did not surprise us in the least. His attitude is even less surprising; when Botha talks about reforming apartheid, he is talking about giving the blacks a little more elbow-room. And that, of course, is calculated to perpetuate white supremacy in South Africa. This talk of reform is merely a sop to soothe his allies. It means that they get the impression that things are moving in our country... Make no mistake about it, though: the situation for blacks is as bad as ever, if not actually worse. We know that the task Botha has set himself is to preserve the status quo.

[Question] President Reagan spoke of symbols, and set the South African problem in what might be called a historical context.

[Answer] When Reagan said that apartheid is cosmetic, he was merely trying to play to American public opinion so as to protect certain interests.

ANC policy has been the same ever since 1912, when the treaty of unity was signed, and encouraged the people to close ranks against their common enemy. That policy has not changed by one iota from that day to this. And, thanks to that unity in the struggle, we can already glimpse the dominant profile of the society South Africans want.

Obviously, though, if you have people like Buthelezi who have made their position clear vis-a-vis the present system and the interests they support, things get complicated. What you have there are traitors to the South African nation, and hence to the struggle the people have chosen to win back what is rightfully theirs.

He mentioned the PAC. Our position toward the PAC is that, if it exists and if it struggles in the country to change the situation, there is no problem; or even, if it is working with others who have a democratic vision of the future South African Republic, we have nothing against it. The problem, though, is that the PAC is active only in a handful of sections outside the borders of the South African Republic; you see that we simply haven't the time to spare on bringing all these splinters of the PAC together... Be that as it may, we are for unity.

[Question] Could there be a leadership problem in the ANC, and what plans might there be, in terms of election, for the future?

[Answer] The future poses no problems to us. ANC branches in the interior of the country as well as those beyond its borders are united. There is no room for conflicts over leadership. We all work together according to the specific program laid down for our organization. This program is so designed as to encourage unity in the work we do, and this has won us the confidence of our people. This makes it possible for the members to replace their leaders; I mean, in other words, that they can run for election if they so desire. Those who run for office but fail to win election will simply go back to what they were doing in ANC without any problems. You can see that we have no leadership problems and that, therefore, we have no reason to be afraid.

[Question] Has the Pretoria regime managed to find traitors to infiltrate your organization?

[Answer] But of course it has! When it is not too busy with aggression, the apartheid regime has always tried to sneak traitors into the ANC, hoping to weaken our movement. As for us, we take all these things into consideration; we have discovered traitors among us. They passed themselves off as activists. When the people spy the enemy, they are instantly on the alert. ANC conducts consciousness-raising campaigns for that very purpose.

We maintain the utmost vigilance to track down and spot the traitors in our ranks.

[Question] Nelson Mandela, in the eyes of the whole world, is still the leader of the ANC. Is he still truly part of the movement, or does he merely play a symbolic role as leader?

[Answer] Before Mandela went to prison, which was 20 years ago, he was chosen as the man who would maintain the role of leader in our country's struggle. And that fact cannot change, simply because the apartheid regime has seen fit to lock him in a cell. In any event, our people have never accused Mandela of any wrongdoing, because, even from the depths of his prison cell, he still keeps urging us: "Keep on fighting for ANC's political program!"

You can see for yourself that there is no reason to raise the matter of leadership when it comes to Mr Mandela. The main thing is to abide by the original political program.

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CSO: 3419/303

SOUTH AFRICA

BUTHELEZI SPEAKS ON HOPES, FEARS FOR FUTURE

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 14 Sep 86 p 17

[Report on interview with Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi of KwaZulu by John MacLennan in Ulundi; date not given]

[Text]

CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi has often said that many whites see him as "just another kaffir".

His black enemies vilify him as "the ultimate sell-out" ... and he was their target again this week as they prevented Mrs Coretta King, widow of the American civil rights' leader, Dr Martin Luther King, from meeting him.

But there can be no argument that he holds the key to the future of Natal and, in so doing, is probably the main factor in deciding whether the Government's constitutional plans succeed or fail — which could just make him the most important black leader not behind bars.

Chief Buthelezi's private life is as enigmatic as the man himself.

Most people know him only as a face on TV, a man who is often involved in controversy and someone who speaks inordinately fast.

But in an interview with The Sunday Star he provided some insight into the way he lives at Ulundi, the Zulu capital built in an arid amphitheatre in kwaZulu.

It consists of the kwaZulu government offices, a few score houses and a hotel, which proudly bills itself as the "Smallest Holiday Inn in the world". That's the lot.

Now 58, he burns the midnight oil to keep up with the demands of his constituents, his Inkatha organisation of 1.3 million people and the never-ending stream of visitors from all over South Africa and all over the world. He regards it as a real plus if he can achieve five hours' sleep a night.

Most of his working day is spent in the new kwaZulu government offices and you reach his sanctum after passing a series of armed guards and a steel door.

His visitors include academics, politicians, the Press, various civic organisations.

His guest register would probably compare favourably with — if in fact it does not outdo — that of President Botha and his personal diary reflects a hectic lifestyle where you count your breaks in hours rather than days.

His speaking engagements are legion and he constantly travels about the country. Ulundi now has night-landing facilities, which makes it easier for him to get about.

He never takes holidays. There just isn't the time. He says he could profitably be employed just in running Inkatha.

He is always available to the people, and — to the chagrin of his advisers and colleagues — accepts invitations even from local student bodies which want to hear him.

"I don't take myself seriously as a head of state. I am a freedom fighter and I must take the people seriously." This is why he spends so much time dealing with problems which have been sent to him by petitioners who want his personal intervention.

Chief Buthelezi's bedroom and car are full of books and magazines to which he subscribes. But he never has time to finish one.

He loves music (his taste ranges from Handel to Mozart to Sinatra to Iglesias to pop) but he only has time to listen to it on the cassette tape of his car.

He lives with death threats and does not allow them to influence him. He was warned by a friend as well as security sources that plans were afoot to assassinate him last July 16. He went ahead anyway with his plans to address a meeting in Durban.

His idea of a good time — he is a great conservationist — is to visit a nearby game reserve when he gets the chance.

JOHN MACLENNAN reports from Ulundi on Buthelezi's hopes, philosophy — and fears for the future.

**CHIEF BUTHELEZI** has always been a man of peace but — like Nelson Mandela — he will choose the path of violence if his people demand it.

He gave this and other views in a wide-ranging interview with The Sunday Star at his Government's headquarters in kwaZulu this week. In brief:

- Mandela must be released before Chief Buthelezi or any other black leader who can claim credibility will negotiate a new constitutional dispensation with the Government.

- President Botha's nerve has failed him and he is missing a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to assure all South Africans of a secure and peaceful future.

- A successful outcome at the Indaba could become a beacon of hope — or plunge the country into civil war if the Government gives it the thumbs down.

His hope for the future is a South Africa "where power is shared among all the people".

"I believe this country is different from many others in Africa which were colonised, in that it has a larger settlement of

whites who are not settlers or expatriates but who have become indigenous.

"I envisage a South Africa in which all population groups are represented, in which all the freedoms are guaranteed and where there is a bill of rights. I believe this can only be brought about through negotiation and reconciliation."

He sees the Indaba as the first step along this route. "It is unique and it is the practical way of going about reconciliation, not just between whites and blacks, but between black groups."

He is not surprised that some black groups are refusing to take part because they are for the armed struggle and it is against everything for which they stand. "But the Indaba proves them wrong."

If the Government is implacable about the Indaba's demand for a new system of joint legislature — and it is understood the participants are now hammering out the final details of representation — then, says Chief Buthelezi: "As a democrat I must take my cue from my people ... I have always said my people's options are my options and I have said as a Christian that non-violence is the answer for me ... I don't think it is timely to use violence at this time ... (but) if people want me to lead them through violence then of course, however reluctantly, I would have to do so as the servant of the people."

He does not know what will happen if the Government turns down the Indaba's suggestions, makes the point that he is not threatening President Botha, but adds: "I really hope God helps South Africa if that happens because it will be a plus for those who say violence is the answer ... I don't say violence would be more viable, but it would sound more viable."

The one wild factor in the South African equation is Nelson Mandela. If the ANC figurehead is released then Chief Buthelezi believes all is possible in getting the Government's stalled reform talks going. If not, the litany of violence will continue.

"Dr Mandela is the martyr of black South Africa. More than anyone he has paid the price ... I believe his release would mark a bold step towards rapprochement in this country."

Chief Buthelezi agrees the Government would like to release Dr Mandela rather than have him die in detention and believes that "as much as I detest and condemn the State of Emergency as a black leader, I would say that, at this time, when they are clamping down, it would be ideal to release him."

He regards the Government's demand that Dr Mandela first eschew violence as completely unfair and says he would not do it if he were in the ANC leader's shoes. "He would be repudiating his colleagues in the ANC."

The Zulu leader's participation in talks with the Government on constitutional changes — and Chief Buthelezi's co-operation would provide the initiative with credibility — now hinges completely on Dr Mandela's freedom.

"The release of Dr Mandela and others is an absolute prerequisite to get talks going, before you even think of the merits or demerits of the thing. There is no way I or some others would be seen to be negotiating behind the backs of other black leaders. And there is no way in which whatever comes out in any discussion from which political prisoners are excluded will not be seen to be betraying black South Africa."

Nor does he believe Mandela presents a threat to security. "I think they are overestimating what he can do. Speculation is that there will be a Khomeini/Iran type situation here, but you underestimate the awesome powers that the security forces have."

His bottom line is that everybody must be at the conference

table to sort out the country's future — including the ANC. This will meet a situation which is unlike any other country which has been colonised.

"When I look across at Mozambique and see how meaningless is the triumph we all applauded a few years ago ... I think we are blessed in that we will be the last in Africa to solve our problem. As intelligent human beings we should learn from these experiences and avoid some of the pitfalls which our brothers in Southern Africa could not avoid."

He is more than puzzled and frustrated at President Botha's apparent immobility. "He has himself said that apartheid is outdated. This was historic ... look at some of the holy cows he has slaughtered — the Mixed Marriages and the Immorality Acts, the pass laws. Nothing has happened. There is no revolt by whites."

He suspects that President Botha "gives the rightwing more credibility than it deserves. He has been frozen because he was too alarmed by the incidents which took place in Pietersburg (when the AWB broke up an NP meeting).

"That was just too frightening for him. All the Afrikaner leaders have been haunted by the idea that they would go down as the one that split the volk. Mr Botha has already done so, insofar as the CP has hived off, and I don't think he would like to see anymore of that. This has made him freeze."

He finds this ironic because polls show President Botha has as much support among English-speakers as the PFP. "He has said apartheid is dead. He has said he is committed to reform. He has the mandate. Now he must practise what he preaches."

Chief Buthelezi has one main concern: "Mr Botha behaves now as if he doesn't give two hoots in hell whether sanctions are applied or not. With the escalation of violence I fear he will go into the laager and damn the consequences and this frightens me more than anything."

He sees this as a great pity. "He has to realise that even if

he loses more people from his party he stands to gain more stature as a statesman, he stands to gain more black support and he stands to gain more white support from white liberals.

"There are issues that would be a bigger triumph than being a smalltime politician, parochial, concerned only about the people from whom he originates, when the country is bigger than that. I would see that as a more tempting accolade."

There are many rewards for whites on the path of reform. "They will be architects for the future, not just for themselves, but for their children and their children's children. They need to be architects of their society and they have the opportunity now. This applies to us as well.

"There is no question that blacks need whites and whites need blacks. The interdependence has gone so far really that it is in the vested interests of both that there should be power-sharing. They are interdependent already through the economy and I believe this should also be translated into political interdependence."

Of the view that President Botha is able to clamp down on unrest and rising black aspirations for as long as he likes through existing security measures, Chief Buthelezi says: "I think the longer you keep the fire going under a pot with the lid on, the more devastating the explosion will be."

President Botha, he believes, is running out of time and the country could be overwhelmed by a variety of factors, including an economic crunch. There just won't be enough jobs for all the black school-leavers. "The longer he delays the uglier the scenario looks to me."

If the Government would, for example, repeal the Population Registration and Group Areas Acts ("they can do it without suffering any consequences") it would provide a huge fillip for reform. "I can't see black people, poor as they are, flooding the Berea or Houghton because they just don't have that kind of money. But just think of the miracle it would cause in terms of changing opinion abroad, for example."

One frequently stated NP view is that it is up to "the Boers and the Zulus" to sort out the country's future, and Chief Buthelezi goes along with that to some extent. "They do form the two largest groups on either side of the colour line ... if a miracle happened and there was rapprochement between them I think it would be progress enough to general rapprochement in the country as a whole between black and white."

He spends sleepless nights worrying about black-on-black conflict. "It is damaging at many levels, because in a way it leaves Mr Botha and the Government home and dry. Then they can say: 'With whom can we negotiate while these people are still tearing each other apart?'

His worst nightmare is the collapse of the economy. "It is the engine of everything that people have enjoyed in varying degrees. If that happens I see more conflict without any hope at the end of the tunnel. Once the engine has packed up then it doesn't matter who runs the country because they will not be able to improve the quality of life."

His dream is shared power. "Some people say that because we are so different it is a tragedy. But I think it was God's plan because the greatness of this nation lies in that we are so diverse ... diversity is our greatest asset."

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CSO: 3400/78

SOUTH AFRICA

LAWYERS DISCUSS FORMING GIANT NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Johannesburg THE NEW NATION in English 11-24 Sep 86 p 4

[Text]

MAJOR lawyers' groups in the country decided at a conference held at Bisho in the Ciskei recently, to form a giant national lawyers' organisation -- set to be largest in the history of South Africa.

A national steering committee was formed to spearhead the formation of the giant body on December 6.

The state of emergency which has almost blanketed the entire country's socio-political scene has been keeping courts on their toes and many lawyers in the country who are disillusioned with the present legal system have developed a new attitude.

"It is necessary to produce a powerful body of lawyers who have a correct vision of our future society", said Mr Archie Gumede, a member of the Democratic Lawyers' Association and UDF leader, addressing the meeting.

Gumede said also that "it is not only important to challenge the existing laws but it is also necessary to create a basis for the future system of justice in South Africa."

Gumede said that the meeting had come at a crucial period in the history of the struggle in South Africa and "in the face of the ongoing crisis in the country, there has developed a dire need for people in all sections of our society to involve themselves in the struggle for a non-racial democratic South Africa. Lawyers are no exception."

After some differences as to the nature of the structure, it was finally agreed that for the purposes of ideological and organisational coherence they should opt for a unitary rather than a federal system.

The major lawyers' organisations present at the conference were the Democratic Laywers' Congress, ELC, which is strong in the Tvl, the Western Cape based Democratic Lawyers' Organisation, the Eastern Cape Democratic Lawyers' Association (ECDLA), the Pietermaritzburg based Lawyers for Democracy, the UDF affiliated Democratic Lawyers' Association (DLA), which is strong in Durban and the Black Consciousness orientated Black Lawyers' Association.

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CSO: 3400/67

DROP IN NECKLACE KILLINGS SEEN AS PROTEST INCREASES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Sep 86 p 9

[Article by Michael Tissong]

[Text]

The "necklace" method of killing has slowed down since opposition began building up against its use in organisations representing the black community.

Mention of the "necklace" — a tyre placed round the victim and usually set ablaze with petrol — has been less frequent in the Bureau for Information's recent unrest bulletins.

Killings or attempted killings with the "necklace" have been a feature in the bureau's reports.

Public execution by burning began on a wide scale in the Northern Transvaal in 1984 when people suspected of being "witches and wizards" were condemned for bringing hardship to their communities.

It assumed political proportions in the Eastern Cape early last year when it was used in a concerted drive to force councillors and policemen to quit Government-created structures.

The "necklace" lost its image as the method of killing Government-associated people this year when it was used by political rivals against one another.

It was announced in Parliament last month that more than 300 people had been killed by the "necklace".

Criticism of the "necklace" has come from some spokesmen of the African National Congress (ANC) — but support for it from others.

The Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) and the United Democratic Front-affiliated Soweto Youth Congress (Soyco) have also criticised the "necklace".

In July last year Archbishop Desmond Tutu, then Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, threatened to leave the country if "necklace" killings continued.

ANC leader Mr Oliver Tambo criticised the use of the "necklace" by radicals when he addressed a Press conference at the Non-Aligned Movement meeting in Zimbabwe two weeks ago.

Mr Tambo's statement contrasted with a report in the London *Sunday Times* this week that the ANC was openly backing the execution by "necklace" of blacks who collaborated with the Government and its leaders.

Azapo publicity secretary Mr Muntu Myeza said in June at the funeral of Azapo member Mr Martin Mohau, who had been kidnapped and burnt to death, that the organisation had never used the "necklace" and would never condone its use.

Azapo president Mr Saths Cooper said at a Steve Biko memorial service last week that the "necklace" was a crime against black people and it must be stopped.

He added that there were many people doing things in the name of the struggle which were in fact a disservice. "We believe the leadership of the various political persuasions should come together and condemn those things that set back our struggle. If you cannot have discipline ... you cannot have freedom because you will not be able to run this country."

Archbishop Tutu has said: "Our cause is just and noble — that is why it will prevail and bring victory to us. You cannot use methods to attain the goal of liberation that our enemy will use against us."

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CSO: 3400/78

SOUTH AFRICA

SANCA FEARS GENERATION OF BLACK DRUG ADDICTS, ALCOHOLICS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Sep 86 p 12

[Text] The closure of black schools could create a generation of alcohol and drug addicts.

Welfare workers are concerned that there will be a massive upsurge in already grave social problems, particularly alcohol and drug abuse, of black communities.

They are finding it difficult to provide existing services which are seriously inadequate. And they say there has been little progress in expanding these to deal with future demand.

Researchers are investigating the extent of drug abuse among black youth, but it is known that dagga-smoking and glue-sniffing, often practised by pre-school children, is increasing.

Alcoholism is a major problem in black urban areas. There are said to be 71,550 male and 15,222 female black alcoholics on the Witwatersrand.

Research has shown that one in every 10 urban black males consumes more than 15 centilitres of absolute alcohol a day and may be an alcoholic.

Because of this, black youths have role models which condone alcoholism, said Margeret Motumi, development adviser for the national arm of the South African Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence (Sanca).

Limited social services and preventive programmes as well as a general lack of awareness of the problems of dependence means there are no brakes on youth experimenting with drugs or aocohol, Mrs Motumi said.

"The youth of 16 who drinks now will be an addict in 10 years' time."

Although there are young people who reject alcoholism in their parents, even they often succumb to experimenting, Mrs Motumi said.

Field work was becoming increasingly difficult for welfare workers. Their credibility was questioned and their places of contact with youth, such as schools, were being thrown into disarray.

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CSO: 3400/92

SOUTH AFRICA

PERCY QOBOZA CRITICIZES SABC'S OPPOSITION TO M-NET TV

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 21 Sep 86 p 4

[Commentary by Percy Qoboza in Percy's Itch column]

[Text] The SA Broadcasting Corporation's television services have gone round the bend.

But it's not surprising.

They are doing everything within their power to counter the imminent entry of the privately owned M-Net television network which hits the little box on October 1.

The new station promises to be a top entertainment station along the mould of cable television in the United States. To make the SABC even more jittery, it has the advantage of having access to material not normally available to the SABC.

Also understandably, the SABC has suffered tremendously because of its blatant position as the government's propaganda wing. Disinformation has been the cornerstone of its philosophy--with the tragic consequence that it has left a whole country patently ignorant about the true state of affairs in the nation.

To ensure that ignorance is not tampered with, they have banned news broadcasts and news commentary from M-Net. As you may recall, Louis Nel said this was highly desirable to avoid information being reduced to comical levels. That is not my experience from the aggressive competition one sees in the various TV networks in the US. Americans are badly ignorant when it comes to issues of other countries and nations--but when it comes to issues in their own country they're on the spot. And that is thanks to the television networks there.

Coming back to the ridiculous levels of the SABC. You may have noticed that they have invaded your breakfast table by televising Radio Today. I frankly do not find a rationale behind that move. It's not entertaining or even funny. It's actually very boring. Make no mistake, I think Radio

Today is probably the only radio program which brings a semblance of sanity in the arena of information--but to be subjected to watching those newsreaders and technicians doing their job on the screen is not remotely entertainment.

You may also have seen top propagandist Cliff Saunders spending your licence fees last weekend to do a hatchet job on the US. The idea was to show that the US has no right to point fingers at this country as far as the treatment of black people is concerned.

Black Americans, he implied, are no better off. What he did not portray was that the constitution of the US and that country's courts come down heavily on those who discriminate on the basis of colour. He also omitted to mention that in this country the constitution and the courts protect the rights of those who discriminate on the grounds of race and colour.

To try and compare the two situations is silly, to say the very least.

Thank heavens we will now have a choice. At least we can see 1980 movies instead of the 1920 cr\*p that the SABC puts on the screen.

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CSO: 3400/67

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION BY SACHED--While talk of alternative education rates on, an SA organisation has been applying it since 1959 with considerable success. The Sached Trust, committed to a democratic, non-racial united South Africa, has through consultation with deprived communities developed several programs with education taking top priority. Turret Correspondence College, the Sached Trust's secondary education wing, was born in 1970. With the crisis in black education deepening, the TCC secondary education program has been expanded into two categories. Program A caters for working or unemployed adults who need a senior education. The part-time course, which prepares the student for a Joint Matriculation Board Matric, runs over three years. Program B is a one-year matriculation program, only for students who have already studied at matric level but have not obtained the qualification. TCC has learning centres in eight centres around the country--Pretoria, Johannesburg, Durban, Maritzburg, East London, Grahamstown, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town. Students and adults who want to register for the 1987 programs must do so when registration opens on November 30. Closing date for Program A is February 15 while the Program B registration deadline is February 28. [Text] [Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 21 Sep 86 p 4] /9317

BLACK COUNCILLORS 'DESERT' TOWNSHIP SEATS--Administrators have been put in charge of nine black townships as councillors desert their seats. This was confirmed this week by Mr George Orr, the Deputy Director of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning. He said Alexandra, Tembisa, Wattville, Bekkersdal, Nonzwakazi, Lingalihle, kwa-Nobuhle, kwaGuqa and Bela-Bela were now controlled by administrators because of the absence of town councils in these townships. "But I wouldn't say that the councils have failed," he said. Orr said that if blacks did not participate in the administration of townships, his department would appoint retired magistrates, commissioners, town clerks, or any white person seen by the department as being capable of handling black affairs to do the job. Many township residents see the new system as a perpetuation of the council system. In Tembisa on the East Rand, a number of former councillors have been appointed as administrators. "As long as the councillors are there, we will not support such structures," said an angry resident. Orr said a key difference between the two systems was that councillors were elected, while administrators were appointed by the minister. [Text] [Johannesburg THE NEW NATION in English 11-24 Sep 86 p 4] /9317

CSO: 3400/67

SOUTH AFRICA

LATEST DISAFFILIATION SEEN AS SEVERE BLOW FOR TUCSA

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 19 Sep 86 p 5

[Article by Alan Fine]

[Text]

THE decision taken last weekend by the Garment Workers' Union of the Western Province (GWUWP) to disaffiliate from the Trade Union Council of SA (Tucsa) represents a severe blow to the organisation.

Tucsa has suffered the defection of at least 25 affiliates in the past three years.

The 56 000-strong GWUWP was by far Tucsa's largest affiliate, and its disaffiliation takes Tucsa's total membership loss this year to seven unions, representing 127 000 workers. Tucsa's high point was in early 1983, when it represented 495 000 members of 57 unions. Today, 32 affiliates remain with a combined membership of little more than 150 000.

Tucsa's most severe losses this year have occurred in the clothing, textile and leather sectors.

And morale within Tucsa will fall further with the recent announcement of the resignation of administrative manager Ruth Imrie.

Imrie will be replaced by an "organising executive" Don Maitland. Maitland is at present an official of the

Mine Surface Officials' Association (MSOA), the union led by Tucsa president Robbie Botha.

Ironically, the source of Tucsa's startling growth between 1978 and 1983 ultimately threatens to become its nemesis.

The late 70s saw the introduction of SA's new labour dispensation, designed in line with the recommendations of the Wiehahn Commission. A number of unions previously to the right of Tucsa found a home in that organisation, having decided to open their ranks to workers other than white.

Among the unions which joined Tucsa in that period were the MSOA and the Artisan Staff Association.

The effect was a shift to the right in what was very much a multiracial, middle-of-the-road organisation. Since 1983, a variety of factors have combined to intensify tensions between some of the relative newcomers and many of the old stalwarts.

These include what is seen as an unacceptably low profile on civil rights issues (like a refusal to participate in protests against the death in detention of unionist Neil Aggett in 1982), the rapid growth of the independent black union movement and the township upheavals.

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SOUTH AFRICA

POLL FINDS MOST WHITES AGREE WITH PACE OF REFORM

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Sep 86 p 11

[Text]

Most urban white South Africans agree with the pace of Government reform, a recent Omnichek poll has found.

This finding arises out of a poll involving personal interviews "with a representative sample of 1 309 white urban dwellers — 500 men and 809 women aged 18 years and older", said a statement by Omnichek.

The survey found that 52 percent of urban whites agree with the general thrust and pace of the Government's reform policy, compared with 22 percent who would agree with the abolition of apartheid and the repeal of all discriminatory legislation, and only 7 percent who say reform should be halted.

**QUALIFIED SUPPORT**

Omnichek said 19 percent of respondents gave a "don't know" reply.

But the statement also said: "When the poll probed deeper, a significant majority of urban whites gave only qualified support to political changes such as the abolition of pass laws, the

introduction of a common non-racial identity document, restoration of citizenship to South African blacks, and the appointment of other races to help run provincial affairs."

Only 40 percent of whites approved of these reforms wholeheartedly.

Respondents were asked which options they favoured in the face of severe economic sanctions and a siege economy.

"The poll showed that halting all political reform and taking the consequences of a siege economy is a viewpoint endorsed by only 4 percent of English-speaking and 12 percent of Afrikaans-speaking urban white South Africans."

About 32 percent of English-speakers favoured the repeal of all discrimination, compared with 11 percent of Afrikaans-speakers.

"However, 56 percent of Afrikaans respondents said they were happy with the Government's present policy and pace of reform, compared with 47 percent of English-speakers."

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SYMPORIUM DISCUSSES 'EDUCATION BEYOND APARTHEID'

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Sep 86 p 9

[Article by Sue Pleming]

[Text]

Problems at black schools have worsened steadily since 1983. This year has been punctuated by boycotts and disruptions and there is pessimism about end-of-year examinations.

However several educationists at a symposium in Fourways, near Johannesburg, yesterday said there was room to be positive. A new form of education could be found, but action must be taken soon.

The symposium, "Education Beyond Apartheid", was attended by about 200 educationists and business people and the general feeling was echoed in the words of educationist Dr Ken Hartshorne who said that although the education crisis was daunting, there was hope.

**MORE HARM**

Despite slogans rejecting present schooling there was a common appreciation of the importance of education.

The rector of the Rand Afrikaans University, Professor J P de Lange, warned the audience that the longer it took to create a new political, economic and social structure the more harm would be caused to the education of young people.

"No society can afford this," he stressed.

At the forefront of the discussion was "people's education", a relatively new but popular concept in the black community.

Dr Hartshorne described it as "the working out of the educational consequences of the Freedom Charter".

"It is inextricably bound up with the concept of people's power which is the collective strength of the community," he explained.

Its broad goals included the setting up of a "free, unitary, compulsory, non-racial and democratic system of education relevant to the establishment of a unitary, non-racial, democratic South Africa".

Teachers would play a critical role in its development and the rector of the Soweto College of Education, Mr Mike Morapeli, said teachers would have to be trained for this.

"Teachers are under conflicting pressures from the DET, parents and pupils. We must prepare our teachers to handle these realities. We must equip our teachers to handle objectively what is happening," he said.

Dr Hartshorne stressed that no "post-apartheid education" would be possible without suffi-

cient teachers. "In the end, teachers remain the most potentially powerful group of change agents," he said.

Dr Hartshorne pointed out that "apartheid education" had been damaging and destructive in both the white and black communities, dividing black and white children into different camps.

"It has generally been authoritarian in nature, influenced strongly by Christian National ideology. It has been marked by strong and often arrogant bureaucratic control with little freedom for parents, teachers or pupils — particularly those outside the Broederbond establishment — to exercise much influence."

He said it was naive to believe politics could be kept out of education.

"Education policies, systems and values in any country reflect its political options, its history and traditions, its values and mores and, most important, its future," Dr Hartshorne said.

Private schools and universities could play a major role, he

said, in moving towards post-apartheid education. He pointed out that the so-called "bush campuses" could be transformed into credible institutions.

"For example, the University of the Western Cape has developed from a creature of apartheid to one of meaning and relevance."

#### SUGGESTED

Pre-primary, adult and worker education should be major focuses.

The director of the University Preparation Programme, Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, said it was essential to start desegregating schools at pre-primary level.

He suggested that companies provide non-racial pre-primary schools.

"This would give companies the opportunity to improve the skewed position of pre-school facilities," he said.

Mr Mazibuko pointed out that State schools would be very difficult to desegregate "therefore we should focus on private schools".

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WORLD WAR II ERA BRANDWAG INSPIRES MODERN DAY GROUP

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR (Review) in English 14 Sep 86 p 22

[Article by Andrew Beattie]

[Excerpts]

THE mobilisation of Brandwag defence units nationwide by the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging to fight "unrest" is not at all ironic when viewed in the light of the quote at right.

What is ironic, however, is that nearly 50 years ago a Brandwag very similar in its aims and ideals was formed to oppose the war against the likes of Goering and Hitler.

The Ossewabrandwag (OB) was formed at the outbreak of World War 2 and at the height of its power had about 300 000 members. At that time national socialism or fascism had sprung up in Europe, centred in Germany. In South Africa citizens were choosing where they stood in the conflict of ideologies which would inevitably lead to war.

Stormjaers (stormtroopers) of the OB, an elite core within the movement, embarked on a campaign of urban terrorism, blowing up post offices, railway lines and other public facilities. Many of them were convicted for offences of violence and many more interned.

Kommandant-General Dr Hans van Rensburg was the person who suggested the name of the organisation, and became its leader in 1940.

Writing in the first yearbook of the Brandwag, published in 1949 (a sign of coming out into the open) Dr van Rensburg heralded the

Nats' seizure of power as "a new deal for Afrikanerdom — away with the wartime dictatorship of Smuts and the attempts at racial equality of Hofmeyr!"

Their future goals were to prevent "unnational elements" from ever ruling South Africa again and to give Afrikaner nationalistic feelings a firm anchor outside parliamentary political parties, making it impossible for the Government to deal with "bread and butter political issues" without incorporating the wishes of Afrikanerdom.

The journal listed the infiltration of political, cultural and economic organisations for the purpose of furthering the aims of Afrikaner nationalism as top priority.

Professor H M van der Westhuizen, writing in the same journal, spelt out the Brandwag's ideology. The national socialist ideas of Nazism had clearly not died in a bunker with Hitler.

"The social principles of Germany and Italy have been denigrated by the whole Allied world and by the formal government in South Africa.

"But today, here and elsewhere in the Western world, a recognition of social ideas based on national foundations is gathering force. History will unveil greed and avarice in this respect and people will be surprised. There will be much clarity on this in fu-

ture years."

When, in 1953, the organisation was finally disbanded, its members could claim satisfaction that their mission had been largely a success. South Africa's independence was to all intents and purposes secured, and the National Party government was determined to make the country a republic.

Superficially there are many valid comparisons between the Brandwag and the AWB. Historically, the Brandwag could be linked in its ideology to worldwide trends: the AWB has expressed total disregard for outsiders and prevailing political arguments.

They differ in that the AWB is a reaction to the very real rise of black power, a symptom which was hardly considered relevant by the Brandwag. This was confirmed by Eugene TerreBlanche, who has repeatedly said that the political choice will ultimately be between the AWB and the African National Congress, as the volk defend themselves against a "bitter black revolution".

As Malherbe predicted, the Broederbond did outlive the Brandwag. It still operates secretly and outsiders scoff at assertions by people like Dr Gerrit Viljoen, its former chairman, who say it is "nothing but a cultural society".

One wonders what they're up to these days...

BLACK SASH HEAD DISCUSSES ORGANIZATION'S ACHIEVEMENTS

East London THE DAILY DISPATCH in English 11 Sep 86 p 6

[Interview with Mary Burton, head of Black Sash, by Gaye Taylor]

[Text]

Women have a very powerful role to play in the future of South Africa and it is one which they have not really fulfilled yet.

This was said by the national president of the Black Sash, Mrs Mary Burton, on a recent visit to East London which formed part of her tour "to keep in touch" with the seven regions of the organisation.

Mrs Burton said the Sash had often been criticised for excluding men from its ranks but she believed there was a need for an avenue which would help women play a part.

"I think black women are a tremendous strength for the future of South Africa and we're very lucky in the contacts we have," Mrs Burton said. "I have great admiration for them and whereas I don't believe women have any special secrets I think there is a need for an organisation that will allow them to develop."

Mrs Burton said there had been a tremendous growth in the organisation over the past year and membership now stood at more than 2 000. The Sash had become

more active in many regions partly as a result of a growth in membership and partly as a result of the state of the country.

"We are 31 years old this year and seem to have come full circle in generational terms. There are lots of new members with new ideas who are pushing for involvement and this is quite challenging for us old timers," she said, adding that she herself had been a member for 21 years.

Mrs Burton was chairman of the Cape Western district before succeeding Mrs Sheena Duncan as head of the Sash in March.

The Argentinian-born mother of four sons aged between 15 and 24 says she does not do much else besides her work for the Black Sash.

"It takes up a large slice of my time," she says but adds that she does like to read. She says she receives a lot of support from her family "despite it being a male-dominated household".

A few years ago she took time off to study for a BA in English and social anthropology because she felt a need for a greater knowledge of

South African history and its social components.

Commenting on the East London branch of the Sash, Mrs Burton said it had been dormant for many years but was now experiencing a revival of interest as was happening everywhere. She attributed the still fairly low numbers, however, to reprisals that the Sash experienced when they became active here.

In May a placard protest at the City Hall protesting against the detention of members of the Duncan Village Residents' Association was disrupted 10 minutes before the end when police confiscated a placard.

"I think people have found that any activity the Black Sash carries out brings quite strong repercussions in the form of a right-wing backlash and in some cases anonymous threats," Mrs Burton said. "It's very hard to have courage and to carry on when everything you do brings such reprisals especially when you are such a small minority."

She said it was wonderful that there was

now a resurgence of determination to be involved. "And when I come to the Eastern Cape I realise how much more courage it does need to carry on."

Like many other organisations the Sash has been hard hit by the state of emergency and some members have been detained. The four members who were still in detention at the time of going to press, are all from the Eastern Cape.

Mrs Burton said it was marvellous to see the Black Sash in action in these circumstances, especially in small areas where the detention of one person made a big difference and to see the support they provided for families.

Mrs Burton said it was important to convey that members were ordinary women and were not necessarily politically trained and while many of the members did have wonderful skills these were not a prerequisite.

Many of the local members are involved with the black community through their work and are meeting regularly and sharing their experiences and providing a support network and meeting point for people who shared the same ideas. Mrs Burton said out of this more activities would probably arise.

"Our members are

women who really care and are prepared to make exhibitions of themselves because they really care.

"People often regard us as slightly unusual and eccentric and particularly unpatriotic, but exactly the reverse is true. Sash women are deeply committed to South Africa and to a better future."

While the Sash do not go on recruiting drives anyone who subscribes to their aims will be welcome to see whether they would like to join. Members are willing to talk to groups who express an interest.

When the organisation was formed in 1955 it was known as the Women's Defence of the Constitution League and it was a protest at the packing of the Senate and the removal of the franchise from coloured men and an outrage at the way it was overruled.

It was nicknamed Black Sash by the press because members wore black sashes as a sign of mourning for the damage to the constitution.

The first advice offices, for which the organisation is renowned, were opened when passes for women were introduced and were opened specifically to help black women in their struggle against the pass laws.

The offices are recognised as an expert group among non-blacks of what the pass laws do to the raw lives of people. They became relied on for accurate information and statistics and government officials recognised that when they said something it was usually reliable.

She said the basic objectives of the Sash had not changed. They had always been interested in justice and parliamentary principles of democracy.

Mrs Burton said people had suggested that the advice offices were no longer necessary with the changes in the influx control laws but she said this did not necessarily mean that people's lives were made easier particularly as far as people who are not already resident in towns are concerned.

"It looks to us as if there are going to be other ways in which influx into towns will be curbed," she said.

She said the offices were now assessing what the new laws would mean. They had in the past established important legal precedents and had a responsibility to keep going.

Mrs Burton says she

believes the Sash's greatest achievement is the fact that they have been going for 31 years while other organisations have fallen by the wayside.

**The policy of the Sash**  
is that of one man one vote.

"Universal franchise doesn't of itself mean a just society," says Mrs Burton, "but you cannot have justice unless you have it".

Commenting on the future she said like many people involved in politics in South Africa she veered between hope and despair.

"We are all very worried about the extent of the repression and the restriction on free access of information. We believe people cannot make informed decisions if they have no right to hear other peoples opinions."

She said she sometimes became depressed but when she met some of the wonderful people in local community organisations and saw their courage and strength in spite of what was happening then she thinks there is something to build on.

"If only we could free people's energies so that they could be directed towards building a common future."

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COLUMNIST SAYS ANC OUT-OF-DATE WITH AFRICAN GOALS

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR (Review) in English 14 Sep 86 p 24

[Commentary by Gerald l'Ange in "Africa View" column]

[Text]

**H**AS Africa's sudden turn down the road to private enterprise left the African National Congress behind?

The ANC's plans for restructuring the South African economy certainly point in a different direction from that now being followed by a large number of African states as they re-emerge from the blind alley of scientific socialism into which they rushed in the first flush of independence.

Africa's disillusionment with state-dominated economies has been growing over a number of years, spurred by the demands of the World Bank and potential aid donors for reforms in the ruinous economic practices followed in the past.

The trend took concrete shape at the special session of the United Nations General Assembly earlier this year which approved an ambitious recovery plan for Africa that includes some of the reforms wanted by the World Bank.

It is significant that the new attitude among African states was not entirely forced on them. To a very large extent it represents a spontaneous and voluntary effort to find new solutions to their horrendous economic problems.

Their experience has been that Marxism and extreme forms of socialism, rather than solving these problems, caused them.

The trend is not without opposition, mainly from the Soviet Union, which must see it as a threat to communism.

Nevertheless, the switch from state to private enterprise continues to gain momentum.

"Privatisation is now a key phrase in economic jargon being applied to the African continent," says the monthly news magazine *Africa Now* in a special survey.

"From the smallest countries such as Togo to Africa's giant, Nigeria, privatising state-owned enterprises has been taken on at varying levels and with varying degrees of success."

The magazine notes that the Organisation of African Unity has now adopted as its official policy that "the positive role of the private sector is to be encouraged".

Nigeria has acted decisively by scrapping the state commodities boards which, as in other African countries, had caused disastrous falls in crop production by forcing low prices on producers.

Tanzania has started selling to private enterprise the vast tracts of land formerly farmed at a huge loss by the para-statal sisal corporation. Limits on land ownership by individuals have been removed.

None other than former President Julius Nyerere had set the tone with his acknowledgement on his retirement that it had been a mistake to impose sweeping nationalisation at independence.

In contrast, the ANC is still proclaiming a policy of massive nationalisation should it come to power in South Africa. While it purports to favour a mixed economy, the mixture would be overwhelmingly socialist, according to policy statements promising nationalisation of all monopolies. Because the three biggest monopolies control about 70 percent of the shares quoted on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange their nationalisation would leave little in the hands of private enterprise.

The ANC has undertaken specifically to nationalise the mines, the banks and the sugar and wine industries. It would place limits on land ownership by both individuals and companies.

The little that is known about ANC policy indicates it would go even further towards state control of the economy than did many of the African countries that are now turning away from this approach and towards private enterprise.

It is possible that ANC policy will be changed to bring it more into line with contemporary trends in Africa. However, this would depend on the extent of influence wielded within the organisation by the South African Communist Party (SACP). Estimates of that influence range from strong to dominant. The SACP's own policies are almost certainly more extreme than those of the vast majority of governments in Africa.

Not only the SACP, but the ANC, too, appears now to be far to the left of the mainstream in Africa, if not of the official policy of the OAU. □

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TV VIEWERS CRITICIZE NEW BILINGUAL PROGRAMS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 18 Sep 86 p 19

[Text]

Television viewers have appealed to the South African Broadcasting Company not to increase bilingualism on TV1 and to retain the 8 pm language switchover.

Callers to *Speak Out* last night slammed TV1's new bilingual magazine programmes and many even called for separate language channels.

But Mr Denis Barnard, Northmead, Benoni, said: "Increased bilingualism is an excellent idea. It will contribute to better fluency in the two official languages. Some people only watch the TV in the language they are familiar with — now they will watch more of the other language."

Mr Y Louis, Berea: "Absolutely right! TV 1 should have been made a fully bilingual channel from the beginning. It's the only way the SABC can become truly South African. It will bring the main sections of our population together. I'm English-speaking but I still think it's a good idea."

However, of 40 callers to *Speak Out*, these were the only two who approved of increased bilingualism.

Mrs I Simms, Edenvale: "Please, SABC will you leave the programmes as they are, they are perfectly satisfactory. It's going to be very difficult for people who aren't bilingual to switch over from English to Afrikaans. I'm speaking on behalf of five people who are bilingual — keep the programmes as they are."

Mrs Dorothy Carpenter, Randpark Ridge said: I think bilingual programmes constitute an encroachment on our already diminished English rights in this country. Why can't we have separate channels as they do in Canada with French and English? I don't like the idea of bilingualism at all."

Mr Russell Sadowsky, Hillbrow: "For one who speaks and understands both official languages, it's no problem. But as everyone these days is so hooked on the protection of minority rights, what about the R60 per annum TV licence of the unilingual official language viewer who is obviously going to miss out? When Patrick Duffy appeared as a compere at a bilingual SABC TV Artes Awards at the Civic Theatre he remarked: 'I only understood half the show'."

Mr Floyd Tawana, Soweto: "I think TV1 shouldn't be bilingual. With sports programmes I find it difficult enough to understand the soccer and boxing commentary in Afrikaans. Instead of SABC spending so much time in improving TV1, what about TV2 and 3?"

Mrs I Tramontino, Yeoville: "I'm not a linguist, but when I came to this country from Berlin in 1939, I had to learn to speak English. Many foreigners have difficulty speaking Afrikaans — I don't want to have to learn Afrikaans."

Mrs J Martin, Johannesburg: "I'm not politically inclined, but the idea of a fully bilingual channel hurts. I'm English speaking and I want to keep it that way."

Mrs Van G Houten, Florida Glen: "If there is no 8 pm language switchover we will just as soon as possible have to subscribe to M-Net."

Mrs T A Hoffman, Brakpan: "I can't relax when I watch the bilingual magazine programmes".

Mrs F Stirrup, Rosebank: "We need an extra channel like the blacks, who have two channels. In 1948 I spoke Afrikaans at Iscor — we spoke English on the odd days of the month — that was alright because it helps you learn the language, but when I am paying for my entertainment I like it in my home language."

**Mrs G E Ramsey, Linden:** "I'm against amalgamating programmes. The news commentators are usually Afrikaans and if there's an English heading it's spelt incorrectly."

**Mrs Olga Brennan, Helderkruin:** "Less than 10 percent of this country's population is Afrikaans yet it is this language that is rammed down our throats of the remaining 27 million at every turn. This was the cause of the Soweto riots and this country is being sacrificed for a language."

**Mr P J Church, Rivonia:** It's bad enough listening to the Afrikaans they're trying to bring into the programmes at the moment."

**Mr E and Mrs M Derritt, Sandton:** "We are against bilingualism, we don't speak Afrikaans."

**Mrs J Wilson, Hill Extention:** "It's a disgrace to have all this bilingualism — we have enough on the radio."

**Mr Arthur Jackson, Rosettenville:** "If they go for a mixed programme then the SABC — the mouthpiece of the Government — is forcing people to speak a language they don't want to speak."

**Mr A D Nel, Blairgowrie, Randburg:** "The Afrikaans programmes are mainly dubbed; I can't make them out. My hearing is not very good so I like to know that I can watch at a set time and not just little bits and pieces."

**Mrs B P Smith, Rosettenville:** "This is the thin edge of the wedge. This is what SABC does — just now they'll be pushing English right off the station."

**Mrs Cathy Bottom, Johannesburg:** "If the SABC brings in this move I will be sending back my television — it's on hire purchase."

**Mr Michael Andrew, Johannesburg:** "Afrikaans is not spoken anywhere else in the world. We should not be force-fed Afrikaans through the medium of television."

**Mr H J Anderson, Kempton Park:** "I fear that with the current trend as it is, before long we'll have 60 percent Afrikaans, 40 percent English and so on — already the English language is being drowned."

**Mr D R Flint, Blairgowrie:** "We don't watch the bilingual magazine programme — they are frittering away English rights."

**Mr George McPherson, Mondeor:** "SABC's programmes are bad enough, why spoil it further? There is not going to be much point in keeping a television set anymore."

**Mrs M Knoetze, Kempton Park:** "I do watch Afrikaans programmes, but they are forcing people to watch whether they like it or not."

**Mr A Seedat, Springs:** "There's too much Afrikaans on television. All the American movies such as "Miami Vice" should be kept in English because on the simulcast they sound terrible."

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SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

NUMBER OF VOTERS--There are now more than five million registered voters for the three Houses of Parliament. Latest statistics released by Minister of Home Affairs Mr Stoffel Botha show that at June 30 whites (House of Assemblymen) had 3 009 700 voters--the first time that white voters topped the three million mark--followed by coloureds (House of Representatives) 1 529 752 voters, and Indians (House of Delegates) 591 454 voters. This makes a total of 5 130 906 people able to vote in the tricameral system. The constituency with the largest number of voters is the House of Delegates' Phoenix constituency in Natal, with 40 471. The House of Representatives' seat with the most voters is Outeniqua, with 31 038, while the House of Assembly's North Rand seat has 28 123 voters. North Rand MP Mr Hans Schoeman died at the weekend. His constituency included part of Verwoerdburg. Another seat in the greater Pretoria area, Pretoria East, with 28 096 voters, is the second "heaviest" white seat. At the other extreme, the House of Representatives' Northern Transvaal constituency has 3 504 voters; Walvis Bay--part of the Green Point constituency in the House of Assembly-- 4 461 voters, and the North-West Cape seat in the House of Delegates has 5 201 voters. On a provincial basis (counting voters in all three Houses), the Cape has 2 155 936 voters, Transvaal 1 813 511, Natal 898 509, and Free State 262 950. In the House of Assembly, Transvaal has 1 584 617 voters--52,65 percent of the white electorate in its 76 seats. The Cape has 836 313--27,85 percent of the white voters in its 56 seats--with an average of about 14 970 voters to each constituency. Natal, with 352 632 voters--11,72 percent of the white voters in 20 seats--has an average of about 17 632 voters to each constituency. The Free State has 234 134 white voters--7,78 percent of the voters in 14 seats--at an average of 16 724 voters to each constituency. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Sep 86 p 16] /9317

MORE NEW TELEPHONES NATIONWIDE--More than 46 000 new telephones were installed in South Africa in the first three months of this financial year, the Postmaster-General, Mr Jimmy Taylor, said yesterday. Mr Taylor said the installation brought the total number of telephones countrywide to 4,1 million at the end of June. About 200 000 more telephones could be installed by the end of the financial year. Mr Taylor said the demand for telephone service remained high. The waiting list had decreased by only 1 000.

The Post Office budget for capital expenditure to expand the telecommunications system came to R1 444 million in the present financial year. This was nearly 11 percent higher than the R1 303 million of the previous financial year. Mr Taylor said more than R506 million would be spent on switching equipment for telephone and other exchanges. About R144 million had been budgeted for subscriber equipment while R141 million would be spent on exchange cables. Transport costs for the expansion and maintenance of the communications system would be about R28,5 million.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Sep 86 p 16] /9317

PROFESSIONALS STILL LEAVING--The number of professional people who left SA in the first seven months of the year approached that for the whole of 1985. Central Statistical Service figures released yesterday show 1 422 professional and technical workers left up to the end of July compared with 1 659 for the whole of 1985. This contributed to a net loss of 4 138 in the January-July period compared with a gain of 5 954 during the same period last year. The net loss in July was 596 when 1 294 emigrated and 698 immigrated. In July last year 1 193 emigrated and 894 immigrated. The number of foreign visitors slumped to 349 027 in the first half of the year from 417 128 in the same period last year. Countries favoured by emigrants in July were the UK (450) and Australia (402). The US took 93 and Canada 83.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Sep 86 p 3/ /9317

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UNEMPLOYMENT, RECESSION HIT ALL RACES

Jobless Pour Into Johannesburg

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Metro) in English 21 Sep 86 p 1

[By Ivor Crews]

[Text] Thousands of jobless people from all over the country are pouring into Johannesburg to search for work.

Some are living in appalling conditions--sleeping in parking garages and stairways and in disused office blocks--as they cannot afford accommodation.

Recently 39 people were found sleeping on floors of an office block directly opposite the Johannesburg City Hall.

Nineteen people were sleeping in one room, and refuse and litter were found throughout the building.

The building has no baths or shower facilities. Hand basins in the offices provided the only ablution facilities for the unfortunate inhabitants but even they were clogged up.

Shifts

Apparently, the offices were used by two shifts--those working during the day and those who work at night.

After a spot check by the municipal health authorities, a statutory notice was served on the owners of the building instructing them to stop using the building for residential purposes.

"People are using old office blocks to doss in as they have no other place to stay," said Mrs Molly Kopel, a PFP councillor.

"They come to Johannesburg because they can't find work elsewhere, but the situation is no better here.

"We have found white families sleeping in parking garages and on stairways. It is not only blacks, but people of all race groups who have been hit by the recession."

Mrs Kopel said the office block was one of many buildings--most of them old and poorly equipped--in her constituency that were being used for residential purposes by the destitute.

"It is a shocking state of affairs--and we have only uncovered the tip of the iceberg," she said.

#### Concern

Research has shown that by the turn of the century the greater Johannesburg area, including Soweto, will have a population of 10-million people.

"If we don't plan for the future we will have another Mexico City on our hands," warned Ms Kopel.

She called for big business and the public to become more involved.

"It is of concern to everyone. We need professional expertise and creative solutions to help solve the problem," she said.

Mrs Kopel said it was better that the destitute slept in office blocks than in the street.

Apparently, the office blocks in question are being used by their owners only for storage purposes.

"Where else can they go?," she asked.

"There are 500,000 unemployed people in the greater Johannesburg area looking for work.

#### Critical

"We need emergency doss houses to cope with growing urbanisation and unemployment.

"The Government and local authorities must work hand-in-hand to deal with the growing problem. It is not going to help solve the problem by building townships like Norweto."

Mrs Kopel said Health Department officials were researching the problem, but the time factor was critical.

#### Long Lines at Unemployment Offices

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Metro) in English 21 Sep 86 p 6

[Article by Ivor Crews]

[Text] **UNEMPLOYMENT is costing the country R1-million a day in insurance benefits as dole queues lengthen.**

The official jobless figure has reached a record 533 000 — but the real figure could be as high as six million, according to leading academic researchers.

Thousands of able-bodied workers who had previously banked salary cheques now make the monthly trip to unemployment offices to get State handouts.

For many the monthly unemployment cheque is their only source of income — and the prospect of eviction, starvation and poverty are ever-present.

In some areas, particularly Johannesburg, long delays in receiving benefits have been reported.

At the Department of Manpower offices in President Street, I spoke to some of the desperate people.

### Crowded

Room 5 was already crowded. Clerks sat at desks in front of the waiting queues processing applications.

Applicants' faces reflected a mixture of frustration, anger and despondency.

For some, this was their first day of waiting in long queues for their cards to be signed.

Others had spent months of anger and frustration coming to the offices without receiving a single payout.

Tempers were short and angry exchanges were the order of the day as the unemployed clashed with officialdom and mindless red tape.

And always there was the endless waiting ...

### Mislaid

Mrs Vicki Barret said: "This is the third time I have come but have not received a

single cheque. I have to pay off a bond on my house and support my seven-year-old son.

"I spend hours wasting my time here when I could be going to interviews. They told me they would phone me once a week if there were any jobs going, but I have not received a single call.

"I have no other means of support. They told me I could not claim from the UIF as I am a student. But I only study part-time."

Mrs X, a former school teacher who did not want to be named, said: "I have been coming in for eight months but have not received one payout.

"I am a widow and they have mislaid my husband's death certificate. They say I can't be paid out until the certificate is found. They don't care if I live or die. Luckily I prepared for my old age and have some means of support."

Mrs Samantha Bowen said: "I have not had a cheque for eight months. My husband is in the army and I have a two-year-old daughter. We have to come out on his small army pay of R337 a month before deductions.

"I come in most days to try to get things moving, but nothing seems to help.

"They lost my UIF card but said it was not their fault as it did not have an ID number. I just don't know where to turn."

Mr Johan Opperman said: "I was retrenched and have been trying to claim for six

months.

"My wife is also unemployed and we are finding it a real battle to make ends meet. I have since managed to get a job, but they refuse to give me back-paid UIF."

However, officials at the unemployment offices say they are doing all they can to speed up applications.

"Some people come in and say they are going to be evicted if they don't pay their rent and get their money now," said one official.

### Incomplete

"We try to do everything in our power to get their forms processed as soon as possible and put them at the head of the queue."

Dr Piet van der Merwe, the director general of Department of Manpower, said 120 000 claims were paid out every month.

"The average cheque is paid out within four to six weeks, but a small percentage of people experience problems."

He said many problems stemmed from incomplete information and incorrect data received from those claiming benefits.

"We also get cases of people trying to defraud the department by claiming when they are not entitled to.

"Anyone who is having problems should write to the Department of Manpower and we will investigate their complaints," he said.

"We are working on a more simplified system of claims and are speeding up the administrative work."

### Illness Among Blacks Cited as Main Cause

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Sep 86 p 9

#### [Text]

The burden of unemployment is falling on young blacks and blacks in the homelands, says a memorandum prepared by two Wits academics, and poverty related illnesses are the result of people being out of work.

The authors of the memorandum, compiled for the Transvaal Rural Aid and Development Programme, are

Professor Jeremy Keenan of the Social Anthropology Department, and Mr Mike Sarakinsky, Development Studies, at the University of the Witwatersrand.

The authors write: "At present it is generally estimated that in most of South Africa's black townships some 50 percent of school-leavers are unable to find any sort of work."

The urban labour preference policy has increased poverty in the rural areas, claims the memorandum, and this in turn raises the level of unemployment in these areas.

A survey in the Pilanesburg area of Bophuthatswana found "the main cause of unemployment was poverty related illness and disablement.

"Of the 36 percent of people who had never been able to get work, 40 percent were either too ill or disabled. Of those who had lost their jobs, 30 percent were because of illness."

Most of that 30 percent were aged between 20 and 29.

The memorandum claims "the percentage of unemployed men and women who had been out of work for longer than two years has risen from

8,3 and 4,3 percent respectively in 1977 to 38,5 and 53,8 percent respectively in 1984.

"By 1984, 36 percent of the unemployed had never been able to find work since leaving school. And of those who had lost their jobs, the mean average time spent out of work since becoming unemployed was five years and seven months."

Other studies showed:

● At the new industrial growth point of Richards Bay the average duration of unemployment in 1984 was 12,3 months.

● In the Port Elizabeth/Grahamstown area in 1984 29 percent of unemployed men and 23 percent of unemployed women had not worked for between one and two years, while 21 percent of men and 30 percent of

women had been without jobs for more than two years.

● In 1980, at the peak of the last major economic upswing, research based on the "official" monthly surveys conducted by the Central Statistical Services (then the Department of Statistics) showed 29,8 percent of successful job seekers had been unemployed for more than a year, and that of these 15 percent had been unsuccessful in obtaining employment for more than two years.

"In all parts of the country, for those who are unemployed the chance of finding employment is becoming progressively smaller. In the bantustan areas the chances of re-employment are now almost negligible," says the memorandum.

### Jobless Go to Aid Bodies To Create Work

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Sep 86 p 8

[Article by Duncan Guy]

[Text]

For Mr Dennis Conlon of Suideroord, Johannesburg, a new job has on three occasions in the past five years only meant retrenchment a few months later.

Now the former sales rep is going out on his own with a home-based carpet cleaning business.

He discovered the market for his new business while helping in a friend's renovating business.

"Home-owners asked me if he knew anyone who could clean carpets."

Now, with a R10 000 loan from the Small Business Development Corporation (SBDC), Mr Conlon has a mechanical cleaner on order.

Other institutions that grant loans to small businessmen, namely the Get Ahead Foundation and Barclays Bank have confirmed these trends, as has the Wits University Centre for Developing Businesses.

"In the last year we have provided more loans to small businesses than the past four years altogether," said a SBDC spokesman.

The most up-to-date figures issued by the SBDC are that between April and June, 52 996

jobs were created as a result of loans granted to small businesses.

Many of the loans, as little as R100, have been distributed in the informal sector of the economy.

Breaking Government regulations in such businesses is common practice and the SBDC has pledged to push for the removal of such obstacles.

But the legality issue has not halted progress.

Said Mr Don MacRobert, director of the Get Ahead Foundation: "We see nothing immoral in setting people up in business purely because they are illegal."

A large proportion of small businesses aided by loans have, however, resulted in failure.

"But this is only part of the lesson of trial and error," said SBDC managing director, Dr Ben Vosloo.

One problem area identified by the Wits Centre for Developing Business is business owners' lack of exercising correct cash control.

"People do not keep records in their books. Instead they just make their own purchases from the till and keep no track of their profits," said lecturer consultant Mr Dennis Mathele.

Dr Vosloo outlined another problem as being the difficulty for small businessmen to meet bulk orders from large clients — most simply do not have the capital to produce in bulk.

But a scheme in Mamelodi, near Pretoria, assisted by the Get Ahead Foundation, had the answer for that.

Mrs Regina Maluka, whose backyard sewing industry and school which has grown into a massive centre with 150 students, passes work on to 12 of her former students who run cottage industries. Each cottage industry supports eight people.

"I cut designs and they sew them together for a commission fee," she said.

Another strategy which was adopted to find markets for unemployed artisans in Alexandra was the establishment of the Alexandra Industrial Association.

The building is part of a project launched by the Nafco-Barlow Rand-owned organisation, Job Creation, which plans to house 35 Alexandra entrepreneurs with workshops by the end of the year.

"Tenants will pay minimal rents," said managing-director Mr Ian Hetherington.

SIGNS OF RECOVERY FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR (Review) in English 14 Sep 86 p 1

[Text]

DURBAN — There are some signs that the workflow in the civil engineering contracting industry might improve for the rest of this year into next and as a result the tempo of construction may stabilise.

This was the good news to emerge from the South African Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors' annual meeting this week after a devastating financial year in which the labour force shrank by 10 percent, insolvencies abounded and tenders became "suicidal" in a desperate effort to survive.

The work coming up later this year revolves mainly around the R300 million construction programme of the National Transport Commission. New work from SATS is expected to be very low but

Escom during the forthcoming year is expected to award major contracts for work at the Matimba and Majuba power stations.

Much encouragement was derived from the R750 million housing and township scheme, which was expected to attract private capital to participate in a new Housing Trust.

The decision by government to privatise road construction and maintenance was welcomed by SAFCEC. Nevertheless its implementation would take some time and contractors would not benefit in the coming year.

Other schemes which could impact on the industry if the go-ahead were given, include the Lesotho Highlands water project, private toll roads and new oil from coal plants.

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CSO: 3400/96

SOUTH AFRICA

BREAD PRICE INCREASES EFFECTIVE 1 OCT

MB250811 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0746 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 25 Sep (SAPA)--The government today announced increases in the price of white and brown bread from 1 October--a move which has shocked consumer and feeding scheme organisations. The president of the Housewives League, Mrs Lyn Morris, said the 12 percent increase in the price of brown bread was excessive. White bread will increase by 8.5 percent. She said the big jump in the price of brown bread would cause great hardship for the poor.

A spokesman for Operation Hunger said the price increase was a big blow and would increase the need for assistance to the hungry.

White and brown bread will cost 76¢ and 56¢ a loaf respectively from next month, said a statement released by the director general of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing, Dr D.W. Immelman.

The announcement of a higher bread price coincides with a statement from the Wheat Board of a 10.8 percent increase in the producer price of wheat.

In his statement, Dr Immelman said: "The government has decided on this price increase in view of the increase in the price of wheat...and also rises in the costs of the milling and baking industry." He said the last bread price increase was a year ago. "An increase in the price of bread, which would have become effective on 1 April, was deferred by means of special measures taken by the government as well as the financial contribution made by the Wheat Board and the milling and baking industries."

"It remains the constant aim of the government and the wheat industry, in the interests of the consumer as well as the wheat producer, to keep the price of bread as low as possible. All possible measures have been taken to limit the increase in the bread price to the minimum."

He said this year's bread subsidy of R193 million was insufficient to stave off a price increase. Last year's total subsidy, which is financed mainly by the government and the wheat board, was R210 million.

Industry sources say the government had little option but to increase the price of brown bread substantially because consumers had increasingly switched to brown because it was cheaper.

Details of a higher wheat price were provided today by the chairman of the Wheat Board, Mr C.D. Cillie. He said the minister of agriculture had approved the wheat board's recommendation of a 10.8 percent increase in the price of class A 1 wheat for the 1986/7 season, from R325 to R360 a ton. Mr Cillie said the increase was not sufficient to compensate farmers for higher production costs, and so farmers would receive an extra R15 a ton from the wheat reserve fund.

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CSO: 3400/74

SOUTH AFRICA

NORWEGIAN SHIPPERS: FEWER SHIPS CALL AT PORTS

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 8 Jul 86 p 9

[Article by Grete De Lange: "Registration by the Shipowners' Association--Fewer Ships Call on South Africa"]

[Text] According to information obtained by the Norwegian Association of Shipowners, in the period from 1 Apr to 1 Jul of this year 926,438 tons of crude oil were unloaded in South Africa with a total of four calls by Norwegian tankers. Two of these calls were by Norwegian-owned ships under foreign flag.

"Norwegian-owned" means ships which are at least 50 percent owned or controlled by a Norwegian legal entity. The registration also includes ships which are not listed with the Shipowners' Association.

In a letter from the Shipowners' Association to the Ministry of Trade and Shipping it is emphasized that this is the first time a systematic survey of such oil ships had been done. The numbers are therefore not directly comparable with previous estimates. According to these estimates, there have been 15-20 calls per year by oil tankers under Norwegian registry.

The letter from the Shipowners' Association states that if one compares this Norwegian-registered part of the fleet, i.e. the part of the fleet which is formally under Norwegian jurisdiction, it seems that on an annual basis we can note a considerable decrease in the number of calls.

The registration is a result of the Storting announcement no. 26 regarding Norwegian measures against South Africa where it says among other things: "The Norwegian Association of Shipowners will set up a registration arrangement for all Norwegian-owned tankers which call on South Africa. The registration will include the number of calls and the tonnage. This information which will be sent to the Ministry of Trade every quarter, shall be open to the public.

In a comment to AFTENPOSTEN Minister of Trade and Shipping Kurt Mosbakk says that he considers the decline in the number of ships calling on South Africa to be a positive sign. He hopes that this is an indication that the shipowners are following the requests which have been made.

"It is difficult to say whether the first figures which have been made public represent a tendency. Personally, I would most like to see that there are zero calls. But it looks as if the arrangement is working, even though it can be a problem to get the data in," says Mosbakk, who emphasizes that together with the Foreign Ministry the Ministry of Trade is now working on the question of a full boycott of South Africa. In this connection, these figures will also be of interest.

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CSO: 3639/144

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

SHARP RISE IN INDIAN JOBLESS--The number of unemployed Indians in South Africa in June jumped sharply by 34.2 percent over the same period last year. During the same period, the number of unemployed Africans rose 4.8 percent. According to statistics released by the Central Statistical Service in Pretoria, the number of unemployed Indians increased from 22,740 (June, 1985) to 30,525. The average unemployment for the first six months of 1986, compared with the same period last year in respect of male and female work-seekers, showed an increase of 33.8 percent and 40.4 percent respectively. In February there were 82,433 African work-seekers registered at the Department of Manpower. The number of unemployed Africans increased by 4.8 percent from 495,000 to 519,000. The number of unemployed men rose by 11.9 percent, though the number of unemployed females decreased by 0.01 percent. [Text] [Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 11 Sep 86 p 5] /9274

INVESTMENT TALKS IN MAURITIUS--A group of South African businessmen representing some 65 companies has arrived in Mauritius for a week long visit. The group is to discuss investment and cooperation agreements between the two countries. The Mauritian deputy prime minister, Sir Gaetan Duval, who met the visitors at the airport said the political climate is now favorable for South African investors. The Mauritian ex-minister of external affairs, Mr (Madan Dolo), who advocated punitive measures against South Africa at the recent conference on nonaligned nations in Harare, explained the Mauritius position by saying that his country has to think of its own economic and its population's welfare--this presumably to explain the aboutchange in his government's stance. [as heard] [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 24 Sep 86] /9604

CSO: 3400/74

DOMESTICALLY MANUFACTURED EXPLOSIVES DETECTOR DESCRIBED

Pretoria PARATUS in English Sep 86 p 52

[Text]

**T**HE Bloodhound, a highly sensitive hand-held explosives detector which uses an electron capture technique to "sniff-out" bombs and explosives in a second, is now being made in South Africa by Fuchs Electronics.

A Reutech company, Fuchs Electronics has acquired the manufacturing technology from analytical instruments of Britain. The lightweight and easy-to-operate Bloodhound uses a unique detection system combined with real time analysis. It consists of a hardy hand-held detector unit weighing only 3.5kg linked via a cable to a console containing two rechargeable batteries and a gas bottle. The console is worn like a back-pack.

The Bloodhound is highly sensitive to vapours given off by most commercial and military explosives. Whether concealed in a suitcase, parcel, car boot, or hidden in clothing, plastic or cement, the characteristic explosive vapour passing through the wrapping material will be picked up from a safe distance by the Bloodhound in seconds.

The Bloodhound uses an electron capture technique which continuously samples for the presence of explosive vapour. When explosive vapour is found, a clear, visible and audible alarm is given. However, if silent operation is required, the audio alarm can be switched off and the response clearly seen on an illuminated display. This makes the Bloodhound ideal when checking at night for bombs and explosives in cars. The silent mode is also useful for detecting a potential bomber — at the entrance of a building, for instance — without alerting the suspect of discovery.

The Bloodhound was developed in the UK by Analytical Instruments (AI) Security in conjunction with the National Physical Laboratory with the backing of the British Government. Currently manufactured to international standards by Fuchs Electronics in Alberton, it should prove invaluable as a sophisticated deterrent in the fight against increasing urban terrorism. Already it is proving a highly successful anti-terrorist device in more than 40 countries. It is being used by police, military, customs and postal services to protect people and buildings from bombs.

The Bloodhound provides security staff with the maximum back-up to minimize the risk of attack by bombing of the strategic installations and buildings housing government departments, banks, insurance companies and air ports and shopping malls. Equally important is the Bloodhound's ability to identify explosives before they are even made into bombs. By fitting a lightweight hand-held probe, the Bloodhound becomes a fool-proof and thorough method of carrying out a body search. It will detect, among other items, sticks of dynamite on or in the body.

An important benefit is bloodhound's capacity to detect explosives without suspect objects or persons being approached too closely or touched. This prevents lives being lost in booby-traps, and enables the quick detection of secondary bombs after an explosion occurs.

Will the Bloodhound completely replace tracker dogs? "Not necessarily," says Fuchs Electronics marketing executive, Barrie Naylor. "The two can work effectively side-by-side. But bear in mind that, unlike a dog, Bloodhound doesn't sleep or have a limited attention span. It can keep going around the clock. It has a very low false alarm rate and won't be distracted by unusual sights or smells."

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CSO: 3400/61

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

FIRST MAGNETIC RESONANCE SCANNER INSTALLED--South Africa's first Magnetic Resonance Scanner--a Magnetom system--which has been installed in private practice in Johannesburg for general diagnostic purposes, was inaugurated this week, by the Director General of National Health and Population Development, Dr F P Retief. In March 1985, Siemens was requested by a private radiology practice, based at the Park Lane Clinic, to handle the full spectrum of supply and installation of this unit. This included aspects such as the co-ordination of building operations, costing an estimated R1000000. Magnetic resonance scanning is a non-invasive diagnostic technique which may even be used in pregnancy and childhood. It uses a strong magnetic field to excite the hydrogen atoms in the tissue cells of a patient, and then measures the frequency waves which are given by the cells to construct an image. Many cases have illustrated that MRI is highly effective in the diagnosis of problems affecting the central nervous system. "Our parent company in West Germany currently invests about R100 million per annum on research and development in the field of MRI. About 150 Siemens MR scanners have been sold world wide, 90 of which are in use and the balance are currently in the installation or testing stages", says Mr Darryl Flint, General Manager for the Siemens Medical Engineering Division in South Africa. [Text][Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR (Finance) in English 14 Sep 86 p 9]/12828

NEW TECHNOLOGY AT GOLD PLANT--President Brand's new gold plant, built at a cost of R160 million, will be commissioned this year and is very much an example of modern South African gold metal-lurgical technology. When the No 5 Shaft complex starts producing ore, the plant will work at its full 390000 t/m capacity, says the Chamber of Mines in its latest Newsletter. The old plant, with a 270000 t/m capacity will not be taken off-stream and will be used instead to process waste material. The mine, which is in the Orange Free State and part of the south region of Anglo American's Freegold mega mine, first produced gold in 1954. Now a re-estimate of its working life has led to the birth of the world's largest underground processing plant. Built from scratch, the new gold plant is based on the recently implemented technology of the carbon-in-pulp process. Construction started in 1984 and all the design work and construction management has been done in-house by Anglo American Corporation. The process works on the principle that gold dissolved in a cyanide solution will readily attach itself to certain types of carbon surfaces. Such activated carbon acts almost as a sponge to gold, which can be subsequently washed free and precipitated into solid form by the conventional zinc precipitation process. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16 Sep 86 p 16]/12828

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